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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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FIRE AFTER BOMB DESTROYS OTTAWA PARLIAMENT HOUSE

Incendiary Throws Missile While Members in Session; Several Lives Lost

TWO LADIES KILLED

Speaker's Nieces, Trapped In Corridor, Suffocated; 2 Members Missing

£1,000,000 DAMAGE

All State Records Burnt; Sir Robt. Borden Has Narrow Escape

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, January 4.—Parliament Buildings are on fire and are believed to be doomed. The members were in session at the time of the outbreak and narrowly escaped, though two are missing. Two nieces of the Speaker have been killed. Their bodies have been found.

It is believed that the fire is due to the explosion of a bomb.

The fire is now under control. The damage is estimated at £1,000,000.

The library is probably saved, but the Parliamentary records have been destroyed.

The Speaker's wife had to make a perilous leap for life. The corridors leading to the Speaker's chambers were a mass of flame and she had to jump twenty feet into a life-net. Her two children were rescued with difficulty.

The Speaker's nieces were overcome by the smoke in the corridor, to which they ran confusedly. Two artificers and two soldiers are also reported to have perished.

Fortunately, the debate proceeding at the time of the outbreak was uninteresting and the attendance in the House very thin. A northerly gale blowing at the time converted the Houses of Parliament in an hour into a mass of fierce flames.

Members who were near the reading-room confirm the report that the outbreak was due to a bomb explosion. They were all thrown to the floor.

The Duke of Connaught watched the scenes at the fire. Several policemen and firemen were buried by the collapse of one end of the building.

The House of Commons was sitting late last night when the fire started. It took an immediate hold of the inflammable wooden reading-room and the newspaper files which were adjoining the Chamber. The latter soon filled with smoke and flames.

The Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, and Dr. Michael Clark were badly burned.

The Premier, the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, had a narrow escape from his room.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Leader of the Opposition, was also in his room but escaped more easily as it was nearer the main exit.

Government Troops Defeat Rebels Near Suifu; Prepare To Break Up Shansi Bands

Revolutionists Advancing on Luchow; Peking Denies Tatungfu Besieged; Yunnan Province Quiet

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, February 4.—Chinese New Year is being celebrated with old style enthusiasm.

The Central Government has telegraphed to the Chihli and Shansi authorities, urging the speedy despatch of troops to Tatungfu for the suppression of the bandits in North Shansi and to prevent the disorders spreading to other districts.

It is officially stated that the report emanating from Mukden that the advance-guard of the Mongolian insurgents is besieging Tatungfu is entirely untrue. On the contrary, over a thousand disbanded troops of Outer Mongolia who have been looting Saratsi and other places in northern Shansi have been dispersed and order has been restored in Mongolia.

Troops under the command of General Chang Ching-yao arrived at Chungking on the 1st. The 3rd Division has left Chungking for the south.

General Wu left Fushun and General Feng left Luchow, with their commands, on the 2nd, to attack the rebels at Suifu, in co-operation with the Szechuen troops.

It is officially admitted that the report that Mengtze has been captured by General Lung Chik-kwang's troops is incorrect. According to the latest reports received from the South, the rebels claim to be advancing towards Luchow. On the other hand, the Central Government claims that the Government troops have defeated the rebels in the vicinity of Suifu.

The robbers in Shansi are now in the villages near Yangkao. Soldiers have been gathered from Kalgan, Tatungfu and Fengchen to fight them. It is stated that 1,000 robbers are near Yangkao and 500 cavalry and 2,500 infantry have gone to meet them.

Very few Chinese soldiers remain in Kalgan. Some are being brought from Dolonor and will be sent to the West. General Hsiao, of Dolonor, is also proceeding to the West.

According to Chinese reports, the Bureau of Grand Ceremonies will shortly be abolished, not only in order to save expense, but also with the view to showing to the Entente Powers the perfect sincerity of the Chinese Government with regard to the restoration of the monarchy.

Petrograd, February 1.—A Mukden report states that the advance-guard of the Mongolian insurgents is besieging the town of Tatungfu.

Hongkong, February 3.—In response to an inquiry made by the Hon. Mr. Holyoak, on the 26th, His Majesty's Consul at Yunnanfu telegraphed that the province was perfectly quiet and travelling was as safe as usual.

Lanchowfu, February 4.—The Chinese New Year has passed without incident. The celebrations were more enthusiastic than during the last four years. The new flag of the Chinese Empire was exhibited for the first time.

Canton, February 5.—Despite the gloomy forebodings of the newspapers, the Cantonese celebrated Chinese New Year with great festivity. Commercial firms, interviewed, state that the settlements at the end of the year have been satisfactorily concluded and that everything points to business prosperity in the New Year.

This auspicious condition has been brought about not so much by the ability of the local government to control the situation as by the determination of the revolutionists not to create disorder and so bring in its train ruin to trade and disturbance to commerce, with its concomitant hardships to the people. The revolutionists desire only republican government.

It is not believed that there will be any great disturbance in Canton and the schools that had been closed owing to the general feeling of uneasiness contemplate re-opening soon after the New Year.

Will Close Panama Canal Two Months

Waterway Is To Be Shut Up Until a Permanent Channel Can Be Guaranteed

Reuter's Service

Panama, February 3.—It is announced that the Panama Canal will be closed till a permanent channel can be guaranteed, probably within two months.

Dutch Motor Ship Artemus Torpedoed

Attacked by German Submarine; Mail Boat Hits Mine; Prize Is Sunk

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rotterdam, February 3.—The Dutch motor-vessel Artemus (3,803 tons) has been torpedoed near the light-ship at Noordhinder.

Amsterdam, February 3.—The s.s. Artemus has arrived at the Hook of Holland, in a leaking condition. She reported that she was attacked by a German submarine. The Germans boarded the vessel and demanded that her lights be extinguished.

London, February 3.—The Dutch mail boat Princess Juliana has been damaged and has been beached at Felixstowe. Apparently she struck a mine. Seventy-nine passengers and the crew have been landed at Harwich. Nobody is missing. The mails have been saved.

Three smacks trawling in the North Sea have been sunk.

The Franz Fisher, a captured enemy vessel of 957 tons, which was employed as a coasting collier between Hartlepool and London, was sunk by a Zeppelin on Tuesday night. Thirteen of her crew were drowned and 3 saved by a Belgian steamer.

The British s.s. Belle of France (3,876 tons; Belle Agency Ltd., Liverpool) has been sunk. 19 Lascars are missing.

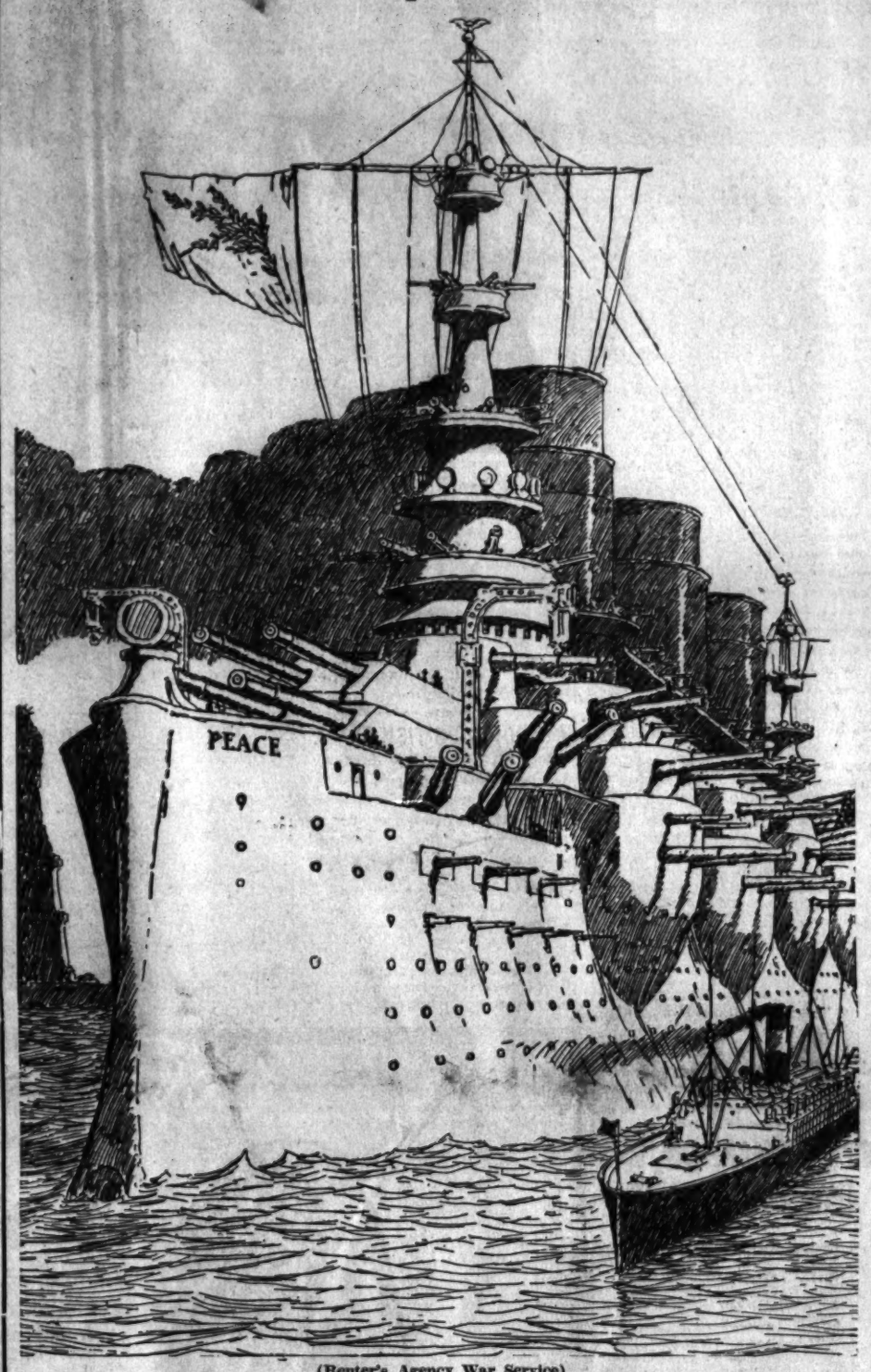
Gibraltar February 3.—The fire on the s.s. Scindia has been extinguished.

GOREMYKIN RESIGNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, February 1.—The Premier, M. Goremykin, has resigned, owing to impaired health and M. Sturmer, Councillor of the Empire, has been appointed to succeed him.

The Real Peace Ship ◎ Mr. Wilson's View



(Reuter's Agency War Service)

St. Louis, February 4.—Speaking here, yesterday, President Wilson said that the United States should build the greatest navy in the world and be unconquerable.

Topeka, February 2.—Speaking here, today, on national preparedness, President Wilson said that it might be necessary to use force to vindicate the rights of Americans to the protection of international law.

Amsterdam, February 2.—The Berlin Government has telegraphed instructions to Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, which it is hoped will lead to a final understanding with America regarding the sinking of the Lusitania.

TURKISH HEIR APPARENT DIES MYSTERIOUS DEATH

Constantinople Says Suicide, But Allies, Whom He Favored, Report Foul Play

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 2.—A telegram from Constantinople states that the Heir Apparent, Prince Yussuf-ed-Din, has committed suicide, owing to ill-health.

London, February 3.—The newspapers doubt the statement that Prince Yussuf-ed-Din committed suicide and hint at foul play, as he was an Anglophile and advocated peace with the Entente.

Paris, February 3.—General Cherif Pasha, interviewed, asserted that the Turish heir-apparent, Prince Yussuf-ed-Din, has been assassinated because he was opposed to the Young Turks. His successor, Prince Vahid Eddin, also is an opponent of the Young Turk Party, and General Cherif Pasha said that he did not dare to prophesy a long life for him.

The Weather

Drizzling rain, with mist or fog. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 52.4 and the minimum 45.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 30.6 and 23.6.

U.S. SENATE VOTES TO WITHDRAW FROM PHILIPPINES

Reuter's Service

Washington, February 3.—The Senate has passed by the President's casting vote the amendment to the Philippines Bill withdrawing the sovereignty of the United States within not less than two or more than four years. The amendment which President Wilson favors has not yet come before the House of Representatives.

Bombs Are Thrown During Lisbon Riots

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lisbon, February 3.—The unrest in Portugal is manifested by strike riots in Lisbon which were attended with bomb-throwing, as a result of which several persons were killed or injured.

Compulsion in Britain From February 10th

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 3.—A Royal Proclamation enforces the Compulsory Military Service Act from February 10.

SAYS GERMANS WILLING TO RELINQUISH KIAOCHAU

New Peace Feelers; Want African Colony and Protectorate Over Turkey

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, February 3.—The Chicago Tribune publishes new German peace feelers, which are on the following lines:

Germany is willing to relinquish Kiaochau and her islands in the Pacific and to conclude an agreement with Great Britain, under which Germany shall acquire an African colony, composed partly of her former holdings, or of a new block. Germany also demands the recognition of a German protectorate over the Turkish Empire, the cession of Russian Courland, the creation of an independent Poland, under a German prince and the cession of Bessarabia, Austrian Bukhovina and Transylvania to Rumania.

BRITISH IN SERENDETI

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 1.—General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, commanding the British forces in East Africa, reports that a branch line from Voi, on the Uganda railway, has reached Serendeti, which was occupied by the British on the 24th ultimo. The occupation of Londigo and Serendeti has diminished the enemy's activities.

APPAM, A GERMAN PRIZE, IS INTERNED AT NORFOLK, Va.

Raises Complicated Issue, British Claiming International Law Broken

A WARSHIP, NOW?

As Naval Auxiliary, Germans Say, Ship Is Covered By 1828 Treaty

PASSENGERS FREED

Gunboat Moewe, Appam's Captor, Sinks 7 Other British Vessels

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, February 2.—An Associated Press telegram from Norfolk, Virginia, says that the Elder, Dempster Liner Appam, flying the German flag, has reached the quarantine station. She has a prize-crew from a German submarine on board.

The arrival of the Appam at Norfolk has caused a tremendous sensation, as it is the first instance of pirates capturing a liner, while the question of her status is likely to make a *cause celebre* in international law.

The German Commander has already circulated a story that the Appam captured two British ships while crossing the Atlantic, with the object of proving that she was used as a cruiser and thus ought to be interned. He admitted that the Appam offered no resistance and says that she was captured four days after she sailed.

He took her to Norfolk, because he feared he would meet a British cruiser if he took her to New York. When the Appam passed Virginia Capes and was asked by the fortress there to state her name, she replied that she was the German cruiser Buffalo.

British Demand Release

It is stated that the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, and the German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, are going to Norfolk. The former has already interviewed Secretary of State Lansing and it is stated that he insists that the s.s. Appam be returned to her owners, in accordance with the constant British contention that a belligerent is not entitled to bring a prize into a neutral port, which contention Germany upheld at the Hague.

The attitude of America on this question, hitherto, has been noncommittal. The only parallel in the war is the case of the s.s. Farn, which was taken into San Juan, with a German prize-crew, a year ago. Mr. W. J. Bryan, the Secretary of State, ruled that the Farn was a German auxiliary and ordered her to be interned.

Washington, February 4.—The s.s. Appam is declared to be a prize. Secretary of State Lansing states that, though the Appam is a prize, her disposal involves further consideration of the Hague Convention and the Prusso-American treaty.

London, February 3.—It is officially announced that the United States Government has allowed all the people on board the s.s. Appam to land, except the German prize crew. Up to the present, the status of the liner has not been decided.

The European crew of the Clan Mactavish are safe. The casualties in the fight with the German gun-boat were among the Lascars.

Bernstorff Claims Prize

Washington, February 2.—The British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, has applied to Secretary of State Lansing for the release of the s.s. Appam and its return to its owners, in accordance with the Hague Convention, which, it is argued, has superseded the Prusso-American treaty of 1828.

The German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, has formally claimed the Appam as a prize of war, under the Prusso-American Treaty of 1828. The Embassy maintains that the treaty is applicable and permits the internment of the vessel as a naval

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auxiliary and her subsequent return to Germany.

The State Department has ordered the release of the passengers on board the Appam. The United States immigration officials refuse admission to 14 persons, as they are indigent. These include several Germans from the Cameroons.

It is believed that the German crew in charge of the Appam will undoubtedly elect to be interned, rather than risk being captured by putting to sea again.

If the Appam is found to be a merchant-ship, it is understood that she will be returned to her owners at the close of the war. If she is a German auxiliary cruiser, she will go finally to Germany.

It is reported at the Treasury that the Appam has German prisoners of war on board from the Cameroons. The matter has been referred to the State Department, which will determine the status of the vessel.

It is believed that it was an armed tramp and not a submarine that captured the Appam. The German commander says that the Appam made no resistance.

Captured Off Canaries

Newport News, February 2.—A submarine captured the Appam, off the Canaries. It had just previously sunk a British steamer.

The Appam, besides her original passengers, numbering 168, carries 138 taken off other vessels. About 425 persons, including crews, are on board. There are a number of women and children.

The name of the Appam's assailant was the Moewe and the steamers the latter sank are: s.s. Ariadne, 3,035 tons, Ariadne S.S. Co., Ltd., London; s.s. Dromonby, 3,627 tons, R. Ropner and Co., W. Hartlepool; s.s. Clan Mactavish, 5,816 tons, Cayzer, Irvine and Co., Liverpool; s.s. Corbridge, 3,687 tons, J. Hoggarth and Co., Cardiff; s.s. Farringtonford (? Farringford), 3,146 tons, Jenkins Bros., Sunderland; s.s. Arthur (?); s.s. Trader, 3,608 tons, W. Thomas, Sons and Co., London.

The Appam flew the German man-of-war flag, instead of that of the German mercantile marine, the intention apparently being to give her the status of a German auxiliary cruiser.

As a result of further representations made by the German Ambassador, which Washington is now considering, the great bulk of the people on the Appam are still on board.

It has now been decided that everybody on board the s.s. Appam except the prize crew is to be permitted to land whenever they wish.

Sir E. M. Merewether, Governor of Lagos, Lady Merewether and Mr. Fred. James, the Commissioner of Ashanti, are safe on board the s.s. Appam.

Big Bullion Cargo

London, February 2.—It is announced that the Elder, Dempster liner Appam had nearly £500,000 in bullion on board, but the Bank of British West Africa says that the bullion was valued at only £30,000.

The fact of the Appam reaching America is officially confirmed. It is believed that all on board are safe.

There were scenes of great joy, today, at the shipping offices, when relatives were told that the passengers on board the Appam were safe.

The report that reached shipping circles a fortnight ago that a German ship had escaped from a neutral port becomes significant, in view of the marauding Moewe. That the Moewe escaped from the Kiel Canal is regarded as being most unlikely.

Norfolk, Va., February 2.—One of the Appam's bow-plates is dented, as if she had been struck. There are twelve Germans on board. Twelve passengers are sick. Up to the present, newspaper correspondents have been excluded.

The Appam is still lying under the guns of the fortress and her passengers are promenading her decks. Captain H. G. Harrison told the American pilot: "The weather was bright and clear and we were moving at a fair speed when we sighted a tramp-steamer approaching. Fearing nothing, we made no preparations.

Held Up By Masked Tramp

"Suddenly, the tramp fired a gun. I hove to. Simultaneously, a forecastle made of canvas on the tramp was dropped, revealing a battery of large guns. We surrendered without any resistance.

"A prize crew boarded the Appam, under the guns of the raider, disarmed and imprisoned the crew in the cabins and liberated 20 German prisoners, who assisted the prize crew to head the vessel towards America.

"A German stationed in the wireless-room received messages, but sent none. Thus, the whereabouts of the British cruisers was known and the German Commander Berg steered away."

Berg, the German Commander of the Appam, says that the gun-boat Moewe captured the Appam sixty miles north of Madeira, on January 16. On the 17th, the Moewe engaged the Clan Mactavish and sank her, after an exciting combat, in which fifteen of the crew of the latter were killed. The Appam returned and picked up four of the crew of the Clan Mactavish from the water.

The Commander of the Moewe then ordered Commander Berg to proceed to America. On January 10, the Moewe sank the s.s. Farringford and placed a prize-crew on board the collier Corbridge. On the 13th, she sank the Dromonby, Author and Trader and on the 15th the Ariadne, which was laden with a cargo of wheat.

Interviewed, Mr. Francis Fuller, Chief Commissioner of Ashanti, said that the German raider was equipped with two torpedo-tubes.

Germans Were Courteous

Sir Edward Merewether, Governor of Sierra Leone, said that she was a vessel of about 4,000 tons and he believed that she was a fruit-trader that had been captured. He said that she flew a signal of distress. Sir Edward Merewether paid a tribute to the courtesy displayed by the German Commander of the Appam, Captain Berg, and the prize-crew.

The skippers of the captured British steamers said that the raider was a converted merchantman named the Ponga.

(Note: There is a steamer called the Mo(e)we, 1251 tons owned by "Argo" Dampfsch. Gesell., Bremen, and another built in 1906 for the German Navy engaged in hydrographical work.)

All the skippers expatiated on the gallantry of the fight made by the Clan Mactavish, which lasted for half-an-hour. The gun on the Clan Mactavish continued to fire long after the shells from the German ship had set her on fire in half a dozen places. The Clan Mactavish was sunk by two torpedoes.

The Appam has less than £200,000 of bullion on board. This is now on the German cruiser.

Some of the German seamen on board the s.s. Appam wear caps bearing the name "Taula" (?Paula), and the Collector of Customs thinks that it was not the Moewe but a larger vessel that captured the liner.

SEIZE GERMANS ON U.S. TRANSPORT SHERIDAN

Men From Manila Were Posing As American Soldiers

San Francisco, December 15.—Wearing United States army uniforms and when questioned, passing themselves off as discharged soldiers returning from a tour of foreign duty, three Germans and an Austrian were taken off the Army transport Sheridan when it docked yesterday and turned over to the immigration authorities for investigation.

Immediately following their seizure N. Peterson and George King, masters-at-arms on the transport, and Emil Gering and Jacob Klanhats, ship's bakers, were placed under arrest, charged with trying to smuggle undesirable aliens into the country. Later charges of accepting bribes may be placed against the men.

Both the military and civil authorities are working on the investigation to determine how and why the foreigners got aboard the transport. The plot to smuggle them into the United States was unearthed in Honolulu, and the arrests were made here following cabled advices from Brigadier-General John P. Wisser, commanding the Hawaiian Department of the Army, that the men were aboard the transport.

PRETORIA UNIVERSITY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Capetown, February 4.—Bills have been published providing for the establishment of a new University, with headquarters at Pretoria, comprising all the Universities except the South African College at Capetown and the Victoria College at Stellenbosch, which are constituted as separate Universities.

KOZAKOFF TO PEKING

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, February 2.—M. Kozakoff, Chief of the Far Eastern Department of the Russian Foreign Office, who accompanied Grand-Duke George Michaelovitch to Japan, arrived in Peking, this evening, on a short visit.

Better Health After 'Adam and Eve' Life in Maine Woods for Two Months

MR & MRS WALTER F ESTES ©Int. Film Service

Bangor, Me., January 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Estes, who have just returned after a two months health cure in the Maine woods, during which time they lived as "Adam and Eve" declare that they are in much better health than when they went into the wilderness on the upper Kennebec River last October.

The twenty-six year old couple entered the woods, clad in nothing but tights and took nothing with them but their knowledge of woodcraft and animals. They made their first clothing of birch back, constructed a rude hut and proceeded to trap their own food. Four deer were captured during the two months and clothing was fashioned from the skins. They made nets of vines in which to catch fish. Their fire was made by rubbing two sticks together, a method used by the cave-men.

GUARDING BRITISH TRADE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 2.—A Board of Trade sub-committee recommends measures to safeguard after the war the British industries most open to German competition, including larger funds for research and training; uniformity in the patent law throughout the Empire; trade-marks; the distinguishing of foreign goods; greater financial assistance to British industries; the formation of a Ministry of Commerce; reorganisation of the consular service and tariff protection where necessary.

ITALIANS HOLD MORI

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, February 2.—An official communique states: On the 31st, the enemy renewed their vain attacks on our positions at Mori, which we firmly hold. Our artillery fairly caught a column of marching troops, at San Martino, south-west of Martino.

A detachment of our men made a bold incursion into an enemy trench, hurling fifty bombs, with devastating effect.

FRENCH TRAIN DERAILED; TEN PEOPLE ARE KILLED

Leaves Line at St. Denis When Travelling at Sixty Miles An Hour

Reuter's Service

Paris, February 1.—The express to Calais ran off the rails today at St. Denis. The express passed through St. Denis at sixty miles an hour. The engine was derailed and seven coaches smashed. The gas-tanks caught fire and piercing cries were heard from the blazing wreckage.

Firemen and Zouaves were speedily on the spot, engaged in the work of rescue. They were aided by searchlights. Up to the present, it is known that ten people have been killed and twenty injured, but the search for victims is still proceeding.

News Brevities

This afternoon at four o'clock the second lecture in the new series will be given at the International Institute by Dr. Gilbert Reid. The subjects will deal with the meaning of the terms for God in Hebrew or the Old Testament.

* * *

Messrs. Horlick's Malted Milk have again sent us one of their 1916 Almanacs, which is of a very tasteful design. The sales of Horlick's malted milk in this country are increasing day by day. This is due to the fact that this popular milk-food has proved itself a veritable boon to all ages. It satisfactorily solves the milk question, often so difficult to overcome in hot climates. Horlick's malted milk can always be relied upon. It helps nature during convalescence, etc., to build up enfeebled conditions. Then again, no cooking is required. It can be made in a moment by adding water only.

* * *

Mr. P. G. Patisson, of Yokohama, passed through Shanghai on his way to England to join the army.

* * *

The resignation of Mr. J E. Davy as foreman of the Victoria Company, S. F. B., has been accepted by the Municipal Council.

* * *

Mr. George Bell Miller, formerly of Shanghai, has been gazetted second lieutenant of the 13th Battalion Highland Light Infantry and has gone to the training school at Bedford.

160 People Drowned When O.S.K. Daijin is Sunk by C. N. Linan

Only 21 Saved; Rammed in Dark Off Chilan Point; Linan Docked, Badly Damaged

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, February 5.—A collision occurred on the night of the 2nd between the China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Linan (2,211 tons) and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha s.s. Daijin Maru (1,576 tons), about ten miles from Chilan Point, six miles from Saiki Rock and about 80 miles from Swatow.

The s.s. Daijin Maru was sunk. Twenty-one persons have been saved, including the Captain and 3rd Officer, one Japanese and 18 Chinese passengers, while about 160 persons were drowned.

The s.s. Linan was badly damaged and had to return to Hongkong.

The collision occurred ninety miles north of Hongkong, at 12.15 (midnight) on the 2nd. The Linan was proceeding northward, in ballast, when she struck the Daijin Maru amidships. The latter was on a voyage from Swatow to Hongkong. The Daijin Maru sank in five minutes.

Captain E. J. Pottinger, of the Linan, forthwith lowered two boats, but, in the prevailing cimmerian darkness, they only succeeded in picking up Captain Saito and the 3rd officer. One Japanese waiter, eleven of the Chinese crew and seven Chinese passengers were rescued from one of the boats of the Daijin Maru.

The missing include six Japanese and ninety Chinese passengers and also the chief and 2nd officer, the chief, first and 2nd engineers, 47 of the Chinese crew and four Indian watchmen. The Linan brought the survivors to Hongkong.

The stem of the Linan is badly damaged and she has been docked at Taikoo. There are no further particulars obtainable at present.

London, February 3.—The Japanese steamer Takata Maru (6,718 tons; Nippon Yusen Kaisha) collided with the oil-tank steamer Silver Shell, off Cape Race and had to be abandoned. The crew were saved.

'DRY' LAW IN FORM OF JONES BILL AMENDMENT

Measure Passes Senate By Vote Of 35 To 23; Harmful Drugs Prohibited

Washington, January 19.—Prohibition for the Philippine Islands, with the exception of native liquors, was last night approved by the Senate by a vote of 35 to 23. This radical law comes in the form of an amendment to the Jones bill and is the first section of that measure put to a vote. Should the House of Representatives and the President approve the amendment, the only liquor permitted to be sold in the Philippines will be bino, tuba, basi, and tupay, all products of the distillation of native plants.

It was not without opposition that the amendment went through, for Senator Hitchcock, the democratic chairman of the Committee on the Philippines, strenuously opposed it. He succeeded in having it modified from the form in which it was originally introduced by Senator Asle J. Gronna of North Dakota, a republican.

Senator Hitchcock, in speaking against the amendment, declared that it was legislation that affected the personal rights of the people in the Philippines and as such would arouse disapproval and might result in precipitating disorder. Nevertheless, a majority of the senators present thought the amendment a desirable one and voted for it.

RAID TELEGRAAF

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 3.—The newspaper Telegraaf has been raided by the police and documents found there have been impounded. The Telegraaf has been threatening to publish documents proving that there is a widespread system of smuggling into Germany, if the Government fails to extirpate it.

SILVER MARKET GOOD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 3.—Samuel Montagu's weekly report says: "The tone of the silver market has been good and the movement in price narrow. American operators are bullish. The Indian bazaars are chary of buying but the reduced stock in Bombay indicates the necessity of purchases. The Continent continues to be an active buyer."

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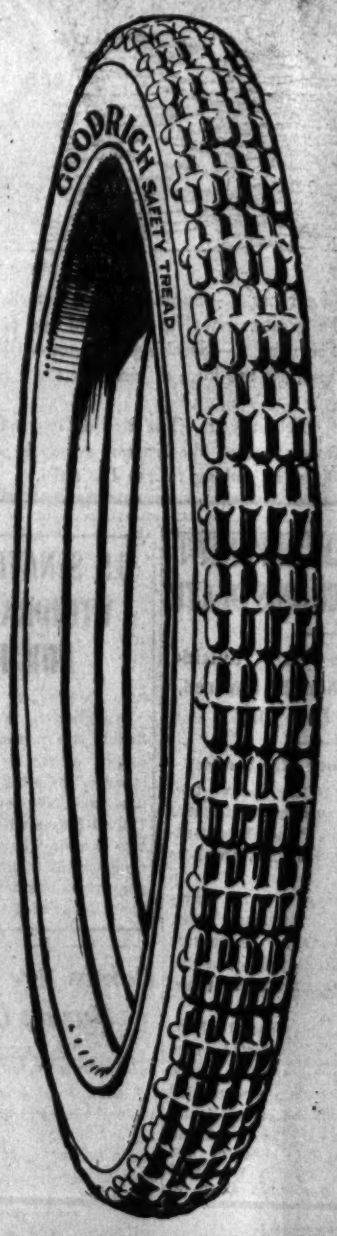

Do You Know How Much You are Spending per Mile for Tyres?

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A thoroughly good Navy Blue serge suit, indigo dye. A splendid suit for all occasions.

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Suits of fine all wool twill serge indigo. This suit is a favourite for general wear.

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Of medium weight, makes up smart; good wearing suits for office or home wear. Something a little more dressy than a plain serge

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Made from fancy stripe Tweeds in Greys and Brown. A splendid suit for office wear. Will wear well right up to the end

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In new and original designs and colourings, medium weight, soft finish; they make excellent suits for any occasion.

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Of good medium weight wool tweed in useful shades of Greys, Lovats and Browns. The weight of these suitings makes them suitable for present wear

$30.00 suit

Worsted Suits

Are noted for their durability and good appearance. We are showing some particularly smart designs and will make up perfect fitting suits for

$30.00 suit

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Of all wool worsted; a splendid suit for hard and constant service; the designs are the newest for this season whilst the colours are certainly pleasing.

$42.00 suit

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Every well dressed man needs a brown suit this season; we are showng some particularly effective suitings for present wear.

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$35.00 suit

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in correct and comfortable shapes; made from extremely durable Bedford Cords, best cut and finish throughout, breeches that will last you for uears

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THE UP-TO-DATE GENT'S TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS

Baranovitch-Vilna Railway Blown Up by Russian Scouts

Germans Start Afresh with Heavy Gun Tactics; Attack Fails Though Covered by 12-Inchers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, February 3.—Russian scouts have blown up the Baranovitch-Vilna railway, which the Germans recently repaired. The Germans are using new small aeroplanes on the southern front.

The Germans renewed their artillery fire on several part of the northern front. It was especially vigorous in the region of Riga and on the flanks of the Dvinsk positions.

The fact that the Germans attempted to break up the ice on the River Dvina, above Friedrichstadt, serves as a general indication of the defensive nature of the German operations on this front.

Some attempted German attacks in Western Russia were arrested by the Russian fire.

The Russians in the Caucasus advanced towards the River Tchorokh, pursuing the Turks. They also captured a village on the southern shore of Lake Van and drove back the enemy near Kermanshah, in Persia.

An official communique reports: The Russians continue to advance in the Caucasus. They found 300 frozen bodies of Turks in one position.

Russian scouts in the Riga region have shown great daring in crossing wire entanglements and firing at the enemy's working-parties. An armored motor-car dashed to the front of the trenches, shelled the enemy and returned unharmed, though it was cannonaded. A similar incident occurred in Galicia, between Tarnopol and Lemberg, when Russian bomb-throwers destroyed the enemy's entanglements, captured a lunette and pursued the fleeing garrisons.

Repulse German Attack

There was heavy cannonading on the Dniester-Pruth front. The enemy, covered by the fire of 12-inch guns, twice attacked and were repulsed.

Peking, February 1.—The following official communiques from Petrograd have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—

January 30.—During the last twenty-four hours, only the troops of General Ivanoff have had engagements with the enemy, who tried to approach our trenches on the middle course of the Strypa but were repulsed by our fire.

No particular changes have occurred on the front from the Gulf of Riga to the River Pripiat; only to the south of Lake Babit a considerable German detachment took the offensive against our trenches, but was repulsed by our fire. To the south-east of the borough of Kolki, our reconnoitering troops captured a whole enemy outpost. The re-inforcements sent by the Austrians were dispersed by our fire.

On the front of the Middle Strypa, we bombarded two enemy batteries. One of our aircraft observed the accuracy of our fire, direct hits being scored on the enemy's ammunition wagons.

In the same region, our reconnoitering detachments severed the enemy's wire entanglements on a considerable front and dug up twenty-five mines. In the region of Czernowitz, we caused an explosion, which damaged the enemy's mine works.

Advance in Caucasus

The Caucasian Front.—Our troops advanced in the region of Lake Tortum-Gel. Northward of the mountain range of Dumlu-dag, we dislodged the enemy from a series of inhabitated places in the region of Erzeroum.

A Turkish attempt to advance towards the Upper Passine Valley was checked by our artillery fire, our batteries having occupied an open position. In all these engagements we captured detachments of Turks.

We continue to pursue the Turkish troops which occupied the region of Knis-Kala. In some places, our troops have to advance over snow three meters deep.

Advancing in the engagements to the north of the Erzeroum region, our troops took some prisoners and three quick-firers.

In Persia, during the pursuit of the enemy south of Lake Urmia, we captured prisoners, arms and munitions. We repulsed an enemy offensive to the west of Hamadan, in the Kiangaver region.

Before occupying Sultanabad our troops were met with pomp by the population of the town and the local authorities, a considerable distance from the town.

Shlock is Bombarded

February 1.—The German artillery bombarded Shlock and opened a lively fire from the region southward of Lake Babit. The enemy opened fire with explosive bullets from machine-guns on our trenches at the lake.

Northward of the Ponevej railway line and between Lakes Medmushkoe and Demmen, the enemy opened a violent artillery fire.

In Galicia, on the Middle Strypa, our scouts surrounded an Austrian outpost. During the hand-to-hand fight that ensued, part of the Austrians were bayonetted and the remainder were made prisoners. It has been noticed that lately the number of enemy deserters has greatly increased.

The Caucasian front.—The operations on the Turkish front, which lasted for two weeks and were carried out according to plans laid down beforehand, justified our calculations. Having with considerable success developed their primary blow against the center of the Turkish army, the troops of General Judenich, during the pursuit of the enemy, reached with their vanguards the Erzeroum fortifications.

At the same time, having impetuously attacked the right flank of the Turks, they forced them to evacuate the Melazghert-Khnis region and retreat into the plain of Mush. Thus we have expelled the enemy from a forty mile front, which had been strongly fortified beforehand and have descended from a mountainous country, where the climatic conditions were very severe, into regions comparatively densely populated and easy of access. They are favorable for quartering troops during the winter.

During these operations, we captured a number of Turkish officers and men, also guns, machine-guns and large quantities of stores, artillery munitions and engineering implements. On January 29, our scouts, during the pursuit of the Turks in the region of the River Chorokh, captured Turkish prisoners and over 100 head of cattle and fodder.

REFLOAT TRANSPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, February 4.—The s.s. Australian Transport (4,773 tons), which was ashore on a island off Formosa, has been refloated.

Zeppelin Wrecked In the North Sea

Trawler Skipper Wouldn't Rescue Crew Who Outnumbered His Men

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 3.—The Admiralty announces that a fishing-trawler reported today that it had seen a Zeppelin over the North Sea in a sinking condition. A French vessel which has arrived in Hull also saw a wrecked Zeppelin in the North Sea yesterday morning.

The Grimsby trawler King Stephen (162 tons) reports that early on Wednesday it saw Zeppelin L-19 with its cars and part of the envelope submerged. A score of men on top of the envelope asked to be taken off, but as they outnumbered the crew of the trawler the skipper refused, but came straight to Grimsby to report.

PRINCE'S APPEAL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 1.—The Prince of Wales, in a fine speech at a meeting of the committee of the Prince of Wales' Patriotic Fund, said that the greatest war in the history of the world and the supreme struggle in which the Empire was engaged had aroused a wonderful spirit and enthusiasm in the British people. He dwelt on the magnificent way young manhood of all classes had responded to the call and urged that generous efforts be made to provide adequately for the needs of those who had made the greatest sacrifices to join the army and navy at the call of their honor, their King and their God.

BRITISH PROMOTIONS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 2.—Lieut.-General Sir James Willcocks and Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Plumer are gazetted Generals.

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59 KILLED, 101 INJURED DURING GREAT ZEPPELIN ATTACK OVER ENGLAND

Drop 300 Bombs; Church And Chapel Amongst Places Wrecked

LITTLE MATERIAL DAMAGE

Vicar's Wife Slain Whilst Conducting Mission Meeting; Train's Escape

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 3.—The Press Bureau announces: "On Monday night, Zeppelins apparently attempted an extensive raid, but, hampered by a thick mist, after crossing to the East Coast they steered various courses, bombing several towns and rural districts in Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and Staffordshire. There was some damage to poperty.

"The casualties due to the recent raid by Zeppelins now total fifty-nine persons killed and a hundred and one injured. A church and Congregational chapel were badly damaged, a parish-room wrecked, 14 houses demolished and a great number less or seriously damaged.

"Slight damage was done in two places to railway property. Only two factories, neither of military importance and a brewery were badly damaged. Two or three other factories were slightly damaged.

"Up to the present, the total number of bombs discovered is three hundred. Many fell in rural places, without result.

"The utterly inaccurate official report of the raid issued in Berlin further proves that Zeppelins are unable to ascertain their position or to shape their course with any degree of certainty."

An official communique states: "The air attacks made on Monday evening covered a larger area than on any previous occasion. Bombs were also dropped in Norfolk and Suffolk.

Little Material Damage

"The total number of bombs dropped is estimated at 220, but, except in one part of Staffordshire, the material damage done was not considerable. Nowhere was military damage caused. No further casualties are reported."

Unofficial accounts of the raid show that the Zeppelins arrived over the coast of Norfolk at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. One dropped a message which said: "We will return later."

It was 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning before the last Zeppelin had departed. Most of the damage was done in Staffordshire, where 90 people were killed or injured.

The first intimation of the raid was the extinction of the lights in cinemas and theaters. Some of them continued their performances by candle-light. The populations of the various towns affected showed no panic.

One bomb fell on a mission meeting, killing three ladies, including the speaker and injuring several. Another hit a billiard-room, killing a player. Most of the houses in one street in a town in the Midlands were destroyed. Five members of one family, a grandfather, grandmother, their daughter and the latter's two children, were killed.

Another Midland town was plunged into darkness and the tramcars and works stopped. A Zeppelin passed overhead without dropping any bombs and the inhabitants listened to an explosion in a town twelve miles distant.

Thinking the raid over, they resumed their usual life. At midnight, the Zeppelin reappeared and dropped some bombs on the outskirts of the town, but these did little damage.

To Redouble Britain's Efforts

A coroner at an inquest in Lincolnshire pointed out that fifty bombs had been dropped and only three persons killed in the county. He did not doubt that the result would be to make Britons redouble their efforts to punish the miscreants.

The Zeppelins, during their raid on the Midlands, used searchlights and threw out flares. The Mayoress of one town was seriously injured. The passengers in a train heard a Zeppelin crossing and recrossing the railway and dropping bombs for half-an-hour, but the train was not touched.

Details of the havoc wrought by one bomb at a mission meeting in Staffordshire show that the wife of the Vicar was standing reading the Bible to an audience of 200 women and girls, when a bomb fell between the parish room and the church. There was a blinding flash and then darkness.

The wife of the Vicar, another lady and a girl were killed on the spot. The screams of the injured women and girls were terrifying. Two clergymen who were present were injured, but they assisted heroically in the work of rescue. The church and the vicarage were partly wrecked.

Find Gen. Grimston Committed Suicide

Disappointed When Rejected For Service After Withdrawing Resignation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 2.—An inquest was held yesterday on Brigadier-General Grimston. The evidence showed that he cancelled his resignation at the outbreak of the war and was extremely disappointed because the medical board refused to pass him for service. The jury brought in a verdict of suicide while not responsible for his actions.

Zeppelin Bombs Burn Down Salonica Bank

Kill and Wound Many Greeks; French Retaliate By Raid On Petritch

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 2.—A Zeppelin dropped bombs on Salonica on Monday night. Two of the projectiles fell into the Greek Prefecture and the third in the Bank of Salonica, which was burnt down. The other bombs caused slight damage. Thirteen persons were killed and sixteen injured, including three soldiers.

An enemy aeroplane was brought down west of Salonica and the two air-men captured.

181 bombs were dropped on the enemy encampment at Petritch, causing twenty-six fires. All the machines returned safely.

Salonica, February 3.—A Zeppelin dropped 16 bombs on the town and harbor, killing three Greek, one French and two British soldiers and four Greek civilians, besides wounding twenty Greeks. A mosque, warehouse and several houses and shops were destroyed.

A Zeppelin again approached the town last night but stopped. It is believed to have been hit by the British batteries.

Fourteen French aeroplanes bombed and greatly damaged the enemy encampment at Petritch, in retaliation for the Zeppelin raid on Salonica.

Athens, February 3.—It is reported that there has been an encounter between the Bulgars and the allied troops on the Greco-Bulgarian frontier. The former fired at a French reconnaissance party and were repulsed.

20 OR MORE PERISH IN LAUNCH DISASTER

Small Overloaded Vessel Travelling From Chinkiang Upsets In Yangtsze

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Yangchow, February 3.—New Year's Day is being celebrated here in ultra-orthodox fashion; more elaborately than for many years. From before midnight till past seven o'clock this morning, the din of the joyful fire-cracker was incessant. They say the harvest has been better this year than for many years past, and business very good. There have come down from the north fewer of the semi-starving than for some years. While there has been some little robbing, both in the city and in the surrounding country, yet on the whole the winter has passed peacefully. The snowfall of ten days ago was regarded as a great blessing.

There is little political talk among the people; they are taking things quietly, and with apparent indifference. There have been no important changes among officials since last summer.

A telephone service has been installed in the city, which is pretty well patronized.

The heavy travel and consequent overloading of boats at this time cost a score or more of lives last Sunday when a launch from Chinkiang, just turning from the Yangtsze into a canal, overturned in deep water. It is reported that more than two hundred people were on the launch, a small one; that is probably an exaggeration.

A great deal of diphtheria was reported a month ago, but it seems to have subsided now.

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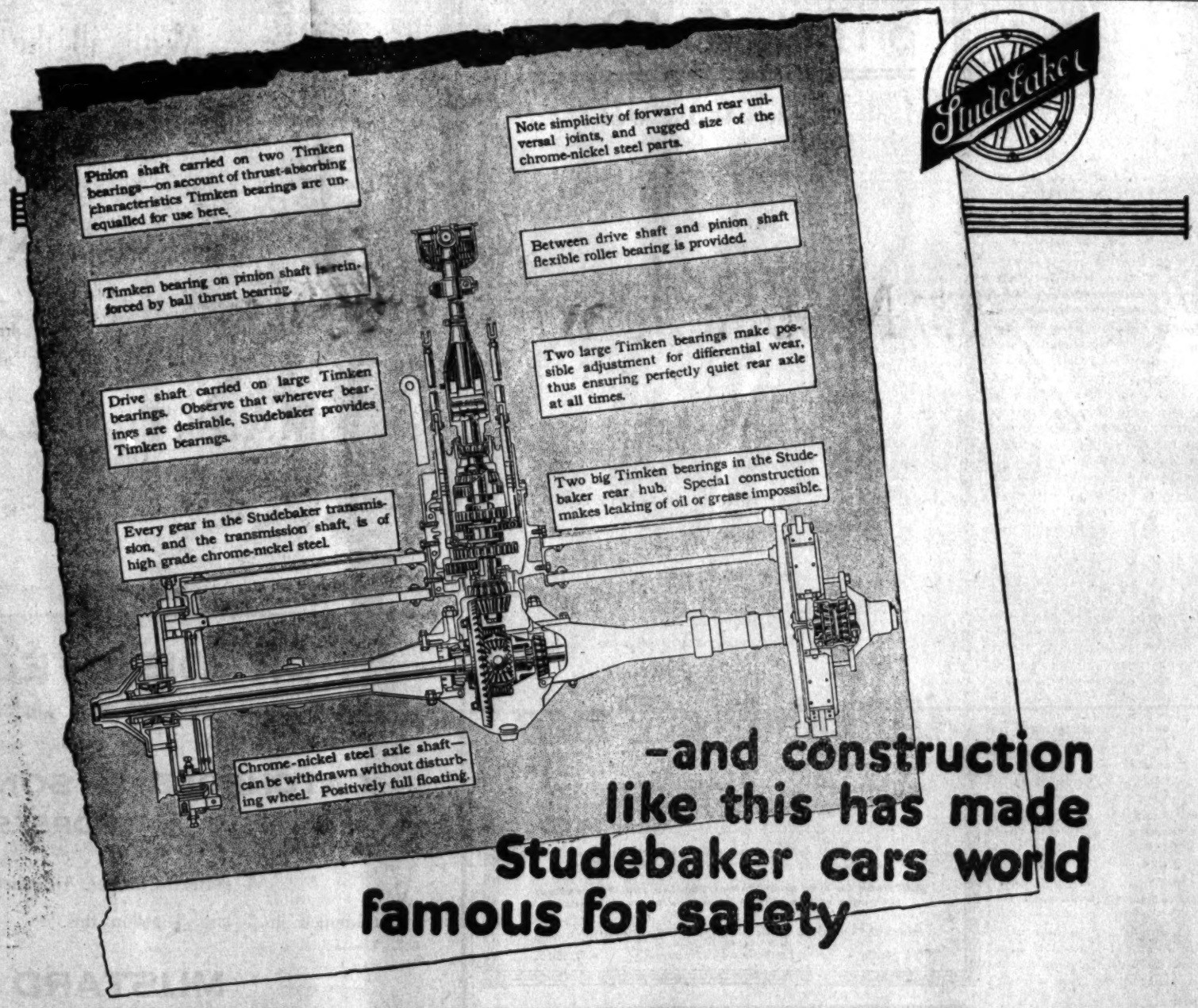
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Pinion shaft carried on two Timken bearings—on account of thrust-absorbing characteristics Timken bearings are unequalled for use here.
Timken bearing on pinion shaft is reinforced by ball thrust bearing.
Drive shaft carried on large Timken bearings. Observe that wherever bearings are desirable, Studebaker provides Timken bearings.
Every gear in the Studebaker transmission, and the transmission shaft, is of high grade chrome-nickel steel.
Chrome-nickel steel axle shaft—can be withdrawn without disturbing wheel. Positively full floating.
Note simplicity of forward and rear universal joints, and rugged size of the chrome-nickel steel parts.
Between drive shaft and pinion shaft flexible roller bearing is provided.
Two large Timken bearings make possible adjustment for differential wear, thus ensuring perfectly quiet rear axle at all times.
Two big Timken bearings in the Studebaker rear hub. Special construction makes leaking of oil or grease impossible.

—and construction like this has made Studebaker cars world famous for safety

FOUR Cylinder Touring Car

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Long stroke (127 mm.), bloc cast engine, absolutely efficient electric starter and lights; an ignition system of proven reliability; right drive, right control; an efficient cooling system of a large water capacity; full floating rear axle; powerful 15" brakes with efficient brake equalizer; one man type khaki hood and envelope; 875 x 105 mm. rims and tyres.

In the new 1916 models, Studebaker has produced cars light in weight but of substantial construction throughout, with not a single factor for safety overlooked.

Take for instance the full-floating rear axle. The weight of the car rests *not on the axle shaft* but on the pressed steel housing which extends into the hub of the wheel, so that not an ounce of weight is borne by the axle shaft itself. You could remove the shaft and coast down hill with perfect safety because of this construction. Consider what a guarantee against axle mishaps this Studebaker full-floating rear axle is! Large size Timken bearings in the housing take up all side thrusts from fast turns and skids.

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GERMAN CREDIT FALLS HEAVILY IN HOLLAND

London Regards It As Result Of Export Breakdown; Drawing on Capital

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 3.—American bankers in London have lately shown a great interest in the depreciation of German credit in Holland and, in view of the increased international importance of American finance, London attaches more than usual weight to their judgment.

The decline of German credit in Holland has particular importance, because, Holland and Germany being adjoining countries, nothing but a virtual breakdown in the German export industry could account for the heavy balance in payments against Germany which is indicated by the latest depreciation in value in Holland of cheques drawn on Berlin. While, during the first fourteen months of the war, German currency only depreciated 14.7%, between October 1 and December 31, 1915, the depreciation increased to 28.7%.

This sudden increase in the rate at which German credit has declined in the neutral country where it can best be judged seems to indicate that Germany's latest military preparations have involved something like a complete abandonment of any attempt to maintain the productive industry of that country. Henceforth, all Germany's economic efforts must be made, not from wealth newly produced, but from her capital, which has already been severely diminished by eighteen months of war.

The following is the average of the weekly quotations at Amsterdam of cheques on Berlin (1 Mark equal 11.7.483d. 1 Florin equal 19.824d.):—October 1, 50.65; October 8, 50.38; October 15, 50.10; October 22, 49.73; October 29, 48.5; November 5, 47.95; November 12, 48.10; November 19, 48.; November 26, 47.3; December 3, 46.7; December 10, 45.83; December 17, 43.58; December 24, 43.7; December 31, 43.35.

In this connection a well-informed newspaper critic remarks: "The depreciation by 28.7 per cent in the value of the Mark at Amsterdam means that Germany has to pay more than 140 Marks where, with the exchange at par, 100 Marks would have provided the same amount of Dutch currency for her purchases in Holland. Thus, it may be said that about forty per cent has been added to the German prices of goods imported from Holland as a result of currency depreciation and apart from other causes which have been operating to raise prices.

"The tremendous depreciation in the Mark in Holland, whose frontier is open to imports from Germany, is proof that the productive resources of Germany are far from being equal to providing any margin for export after meeting the necessities of the war.

"The view is held in many quarters that the end of the war may in all probability bring about a still greater depreciation in the value of the Mark; for German stocks in many important raw materials will be exhausted and, before any export trade can be resuscitated, it will be necessary for Germany to buy and pay for the imported materials, a factor which will further depress the value of the Mark, unless loans can be obtained from external sources.

"That loans will be obtained without very great difficulty is unlikely, in view of the bankrupt condition which Germany has already reached so far as its ability to meet even interest on the loans already raised is concerned."

That the German authorities recognise the seriousness of the situation is indicated by the fact that, since the end of 1914, the publication of foreign rates of exchange in the German papers has been officially prohibited.

Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral. Fifth Sunday after Epiphany. (February 6). 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion. Lloyd in E. flat. Anthem, "From the rising of the sun." Ouseley. Hymns 172, 450. Preacher, the Sub-Dean. 3 p.m. The Catechism. 6 p.m. Evening Prayer. Anthem "Now cheer our hearts" Bach. Hymns 407, 449. Preacher, the Rev. A. J. S. Stearn. Wednesday at 6 p.m. Service of National Intercession.

Union Church:—February 6, 11 a.m. Preacher, the Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject. An indispensable grace; Chant 40; Anthem "The Heavens proclaim Him" (Beethoven); Heavens proclaim Him" (Beethoven); Hymns 545, 296,203, 6 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject, An unashamed debtor; Chant 38; Anthem "Teach me Thy way" (Spohr); Hymns 558, 243, 275. 7 p.m. Holy Communion.

A Scandinavian meeting will be held at 10 Muirhead Road every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. All Scandinavians are cordially invited.

Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.—Sunday Services will be as follows:—Masses at 6, 8 and 10 a.m. Benediction at 5 p.m. On week-days Masses at 6 and 8 a.m.

The Welcome Mission.—The usual Evangelistic service will be held on Sunday, at 8 p.m. at the Welcome Mission for Seamen, Broadway, near Hwakee Road. A hearty welcome is accorded to all sailors. A service is also held at 8.30 p.m. each Wednesday.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway; Fifth Sunday after Epiphany; 8 a.m. Holy Communion, 10.30 a.m. Morning Prayer, Sermon and Hymns. 4; 182; 184; 191. Preacher: Rev. A. J. S. Stearn. 3 p.m. Sunday School; 6 p.m. Evening Prayer, Sermon and Hymns 12; 203; 164; 20. Preacher Rev. W. H. Price.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject:—"Spirit." Wednesday Evening Service 6 p.m.

Globe Brand Sterilized Milk
Prepared by
DAHL'S MILK CO.
Norway
Absolutely Pure and Best in the Market.
Sole Agents,
O. THORESEN
10 The Bund Telephone 1881

FAMOUS "WOODS" MOBILETTES
The Ideal Cars for Shanghai.
Beautiful and Dignified Automobiles that you will be proud to call your own.
LOW COST! LOW UP-KEEP!
RUNS 50 miles to a Gallon of Gasoline
4 Cylinders, Wire Wheels, Bosch High-tension Magneto.
Water Cooling, Full Floatin Axles, Shaft Drive.
Tandem and Runabout Bodies.
Tls. 1,200 (fully equipped)
For Sale and on View at the
EASTERN GARAGE, 129a Szechuen Road.
Sole Selling Agents for China
MARQUES, CHANG AND PEREIRA CO.
128A Szechuen Road.

It's a CORONA Folding Typewriter
WEIGHS ONLY 6 LBS.
The Typewriter for Personal Use
With all the latest improvements.
Price—$120 and $140
according to the case.
Send for a Catalogue
to the
SOLE AGENTS
MARKT & Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.
(Inc. in New Jersey, U.S.A.)
89-91 Rue Montauban.

A Special Appeal on Behalf of Baby

Fed from birth on the 'Allenburys' Foods.

Naturally a Healthy Mother
should feed her own child, and no cause, save inability, should prevent her doing so. But there are many mothers who, though willing, cannot wholly or even partially, nurse their children. Either they have no milk for them, or it is poor in quality and deficient in sustenance.

The Question then arises
what food should be given to Baby. Carefully consider this highly important point. Remember, that the right food, given at the proper age will lay a sure foundation for future health and happiness. Ordinary cow's milk is totally unsuitable as a food for young infants; it is acid, contains indigestible curd and is frequently swarming with dangerous germs, especially in summer time. Farinaceous Foods must not be given, as a child under six months of age cannot digest starch.

A Satisfactory Solution
of the difficult problem of feeding children by hand is provided by using the 'Allenburys' Foods. Prepared as directed, these pure Foods closely resemble healthy mother's milk in composition, nutritive value and digestibility. They are the outcome of prolonged scientific investigation, carried out with all the resources of wide manufacturing facilities and experience.

Decide to use
the 'Allenburys' Foods. By so doing the many serious ailments which follow the use of unsuitable food will be avoided, and Baby will be equipped with sound health and strength.

The Method of Simplicity and Certainty

'Allenburys' Foods

MILK FOOD No. 1. From birth to 3 months. MILK FOOD No. 2. From 3 to 6 months. MALTED FOOD No. 3. From 6 months upwards.

The 'Allenburys' Rusks (Malted).
A useful addition to baby's dietary when 10 months old and after.

The 'Allenburys' Foods are made under special processes by machinery, and are entirely untouched by hand.

Write for free book "Infant Feeding and Management" 64 pages of valuable information for every mother.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., 8a. Peking Rd., Shanghai (B.P.O. Box 113) and London, England.
A.D. 1715. Established 200 Years. A.D. 1915.

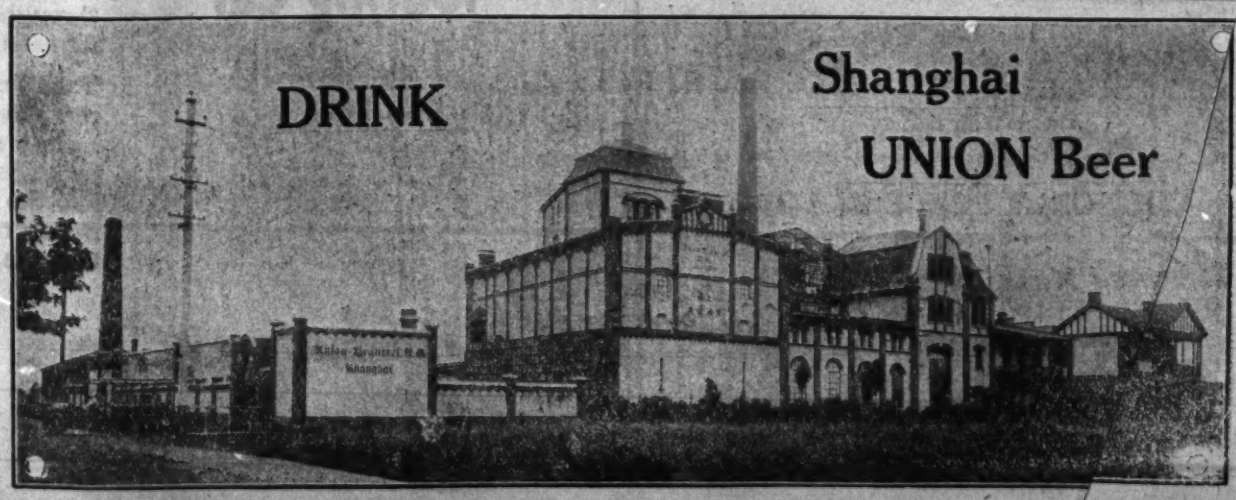
FOR DISINFECTING PURPOSES
and as a Preventative against Fevers, Cholera, Plague, Diphtheria and other Diseases, there is no stronger and more reliable Disinfectant than
CATCHPOLE & SONS' DISINFECTING FLUID
"HORSESHOE" BRAND
NON-CORROSIVE. NON-POISONOUS.
A perfect Cleanser, Disinfectant and Deodorizer for all Purposes.
Supplied in 1 and 5 gallon tins. Also in casks containing 40 Gallons.
MUSTARD & COMPANY,
Distributors.
22, Museum Road, Shanghai. Telephone No. 5491.

CANDY

BIANCHI'S CHOCOLATES AND MARRONS GLACÉS ARE FAMOUS
Made Fresh Every Day
Cakes a Specialty
BIANCHI
97, Szechuen Road
Tel. 2264

With Electric Radiators
Nearly the whole of the electrical energy is converted into heat, consequently the efficiency is a maximum which closely approaches the ideal, for the heat can only be dissipated in the room in which the heater is placed. No electric heater should be placed before an open chimney, or a large proportion of the useful heat will ascend and be lost, as in the case of coal fires, where the loss from this cause is often as much as 50 to 60 per cent.
ELECTRIC RADIATORS ON HIRE AT
Municipal Electricity Department
Showrooms:—471-2, Nanking Road and A1297 Broadway.
Tel. No. 2660. Tel. No. 840.

DRINK Shanghai UNION Beer



STOP GERMAN EFFORT TO ATTACK IN AISNE

Loos Is Heavily Shelled; British Reply Effectively; Hohenzollern Redoubt Mined

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 3.—The official communique issued on Tuesday afternoon reported only French artillery activity between the Oise and the Aisne and in Lorraine.

The communique in the evening stated: There was a sharp artillery duel in Artois. The enemy attempted to attack, north-east of Arras, but were stopped immediately with hand-grenades.

The French artillery effectively shelled the German positions on the Lille road, between the Avre and the Oise and north of the line.

The communique yesterday afternoon reported: The French batteries were active, wrecking convoys and blowing up an ammunition depot.

The communique in the evening stated: There was mining activity in Artois. The French artillery carried out very effective bombardments in Artois, the Champagne, the Woevre and Lorraine.

The communique this afternoon reported that a German attempted offensive in the region of the Aisne, made after an artillery preparation, was stopped by the French curtain-fire and fusillades.

The communique in the evening reported: The enemy trenches and marching troops north of the Aisne were bombarded by our artillery. There was very active mining in the Argonnes. The French exploded nine mines at various points, wrecking the enemy's underground works. An attempted enemy attack was immediately stopped.

London, February 4.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: We bombarded various points of the enemy line between the River Incre and the Somme. There was mutual artillery activity about Wulverghem and the Menin road.

The German communique states that German captures on the 1st included some British. This capture consisted on a patrol of five men, of whom two escaped.

On Tuesday night, one of our patrols, after shooting a sentry, threw hand-grenades into a hostile trench and established themselves in its northern end. At sun-rise next morning, the enemy attempted a surprise attack on our trenches on the Ypres-Pilken road. The attack was not preceded by an artillery bombardment and was easily repulsed by our fire.

Heavy shelling was directed yesterday at Loos and our trenches in the vicinity. We replied effectively. There was some mining activity, mainly on our part, about the Hohenzollern Redoubt and between it and the La Bassee Road.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, describing the British raid on the German trenches briefly mentioned in a British communique yesterday, says that the night was dark and misty. A space of 150 yards of wire entanglements had to be crossed and the German sentry bayonetted.

The first intimation in the German trenches of an attack was the crash of bombs. The men tumbled out of the dugouts, bawling in their panic. They were bayonetted, clubbed and bombed.

Some of the assailants displayed a weird taste in weapons. One insisted on taking a two-pound hammer, because he was accustomed to use it at work.

The affair lasted only a few minutes and the raiders were re-called by a whistle, as if on parade. The only casualties were two men who were devotedly assisting a wounded comrade on the parapet.

Inaugural Conference Of National Medical Assoc. Starts Monday

The first annual conference of the National Medical Association of China will begin here tomorrow and last until February 12. It is expected that this meeting will make medical history for China. The sessions will be held at the Y.M.C.A. building, No. 120 Szechuen Road. Members from outside cities will be the guests of the Y.M.C.A. The public lectures and sessions are open to everyone.

In connection with the convention, a reception will be held at the International Institute, No. 290 Avenue Joffre, from 8 to 10 o'clock tomorrow evening. The program of the convention follows:

Monday, Feb. 7th.

9-12. Conference opened by President and followed by Business meeting.
2-4. Session on Preventive Medicine. Papers by Drs. Wu Lien-teh and Ida Kahn.
Discussion by Dr. W. W. Peter.
5.30-6.30. Public Lecture by Dr. F. C. Yen, Surgeon-in-chief of Hunan-Yale Hospital, Changsha.

Tuesday, Feb. 8th.

9-10. Business Meeting.
10-12. Session on "Medical Education. Papers by Drs. S. P. Chen, J. H. Liu, J. W. H. Chun and L. Y. Tsao. Discussion by Drs. C. J. Davenport and H. S. Houghton.
1.30-5.30. Inspection of Hospitals and Medical Schools.
5.30-6.30. Public Lecture by Dr. Wu Lien-teh, Director and Chief Medical Officer, Manchurian Plague Prevention Service, Harbin.
Subject:—"Foundations of Everyday Hygiene."
7. Dinner at Yip Ping Shang given by Anglo-Chinese Dispensary.

Wednesday, Feb. 9th.

9-10. Business meeting.
10-12. Session on "Medical Text-books and Publications in Chinese."
Papers by Drs. C. V. Yui and N. A. Tang.
Discussion by Drs. R. C. Beebe, P. B. Cousland and J. B. Neal.
3.00-4.30. Reception at Harvard Medical School given by Red Cross Society and Harvard Medical School of China.
5.30-6.30. Public Lecture by Dr. Arthur Stanley, Medical Officer of the Shanghai Municipal Council.
Subject.—"Quack Medicine."
7. Dinner given by the International Dispensary.

Thursday, Feb. 10th.

9-10. Business meeting.
10-12. Session on "Standard of Medical Practitioners."
Papers by Drs. H. T. Chiang, T. K. M. Siao and P. M. Jee.
Discussion by Drs. E. M. Merrins and W. H. Venable.
1.30-5.30. Sight-seeing in automobiles supplied by the China United Assurance Society, Ltd.
5.30-6.30. Public Lecture by Dr. W. W. Peter.
Subject to be announced.
8. Public Lecture by Mr. Ernst Herzfeld.
Subject.—"The Properties and Uses of Radium."
Demonstration by Mr. E. Evans, Jr. on the Ballopticon with projection apparatus.

Friday, Feb. 11th.

9-10. Business meeting.
10-12. Session on "Patent Medicine."
Papers by Drs. Eli Day and S. F. Lee.
Discussion by Dr. Stanley.
Miscellaneous Papers.
1.30-3.30. Business meeting.
3.30. Picture-taking.
5.30-6. Public Lecture by Mr. R. S. Greene, Resident Director of the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation.
Subject.—"A layman's impressions of modern medicine."
7. Dinner given by the Shanghai Dispensary.
8. Theater party given by the Venus Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Saturday, Feb. 12th.

9-12. Business meeting.
Election of officers and committees.
Speeches by in-coming officers.

AUSTRALIA'S WAR LOAN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, February 2.—The war loan of £10,000,000 has been oversubscribed.

DUTCH MINISTER RESIGNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, February 2.—Jonkheer Treub, the Minister of Finance, has resigned.

CAMEROONS COASTLINE IS CLEAR OF GERMANS

Over 700 on Spanish Border; Many Deserters Surrender; Towns Occupied

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 2.—Brigadier-General Dobell telegraphs that the coast-line of the Cameroons is clear of the enemy. Over 700 Germans are now on the frontier of Spanish Guinea, while many deserters are surrendering to the British and French forces.

An official bulletin announces: Brigadier-General Dobell reports that Colonel Haywood's column has occupied Baing and Nkan, after defeating the enemy in two engagements, with slight loss.

Colonel Cole's column has occupied Lolodorf. Large enemy columns continue to enter Muni (Spanish Guinea).

AUSTRALIA PROTESTS

British Ban on Fruit May Ruin Small Growers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, February 2.—The Commonwealth Government has informed the Imperial Government that arrangements have already been made to ship 1,250,000 cases of fruit to Great Britain and that an entire stoppage of the export of fruit would ruin the small growers.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from HIMROD'S CURE, and every post brings similar letters to-day.

HIMROD'S CURE for ASTHMA

FAMED FOR 40 YEARS.

Sold in tins by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country.

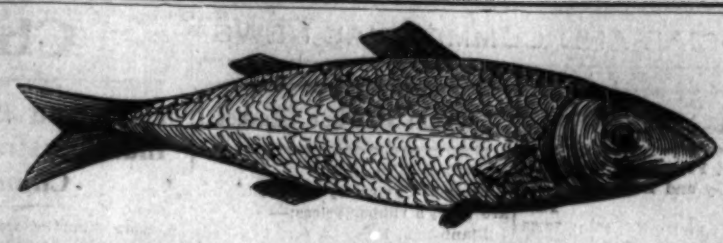
Beware of Imitations.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.



"Variety is Charming"

It is very monotonous always to sit down to the same kind of food. Year in and year out the local markets offer for sale the same varieties of provisions. It is only natural that a change of menu should be desired.

If you want such a change, why not pay a visit to

(or send your cook or telephone No. 1899)

SHAININ'S RUSSIAN PROVISION STORE

where you can obtain all sorts of the

BEST TABLE DELICACIES

either raw, cooked, pickled, or fried

The same remarks apply to fruit. If you want fresh jam, you cannot procure any fruit from the market in the winter for that purpose, but at

SHAININ'S RUSSIAN PROVISION STORE

There has just been received a quantity of

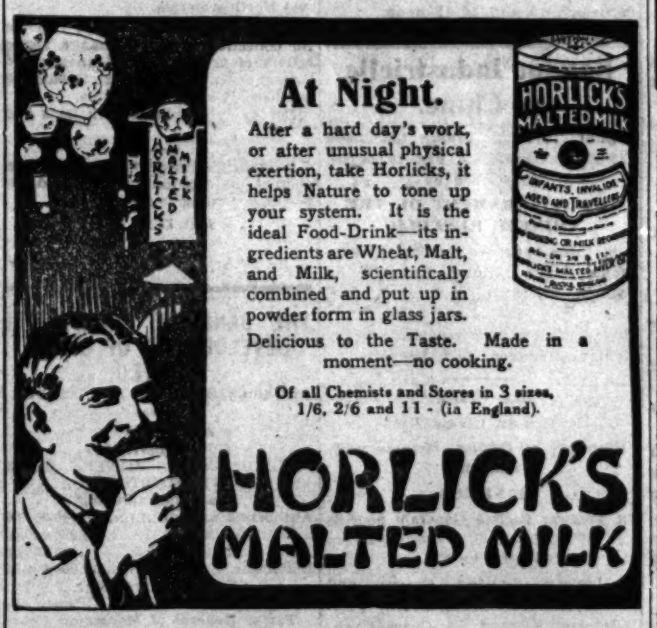
FRESH CRANBERRIES AND REDBERRIES

From which the finest Jams, Jellies, Compotes, and Salads can be made.

You are in the habit of visiting or sending to the market every day, but we only ask you to call once a week and inspect our fresh supplies.

Shainin's Russian Provision Store

768, Broadway (near Chaufoong Road). 'Phone 1899



At Night.

After a hard day's work, or after unusual physical exertion, take Horlicks, it helps Nature to tone up your system. It is the ideal Food-Drink—its ingredients are Wheat, Malt, and Milk, scientifically combined and put up in powder form in glass jars.

Delicious to the Taste. Made in a moment—no cooking.

Of all Chemists and Stores in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 and 11 - (in England).

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

NOTICE

The Firm of

WALTER DUNN & Co.

have moved to new premises

No. A113, Szechuen Road

Telephone 805

TSINGTAO BEER

SELLING AGENTS:

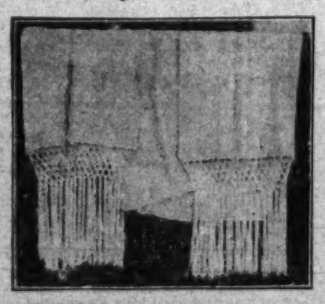
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.

4, Foochow Road. Telephone 16.

			A Case	Allowance for empty bottles returned.	Nett
Lager Beer	48	Quarts	$10.00	$1.20	$8.80
do.	72	Pints	10.50	1.80	8.70
Export Beer	48	Quarts	11.50	1.20	10.30
do.	72	Pints	12.00	1.80	10.20
Pilsener Beer....	48	Quarts	11.50	1.20	10.30
do.	72	Pints	12.00	1.80	10.20

J. C. Thomson, Acting Agent Anglo-German Brewery Co., Limited, 48, Peking Road. Telephone 1651.

Size: 8 Ft. x 1 Ft. 9 inches.
Weight: 3 Ounces.



In Pink, Light Blue, Light Green, Cream & White.

CHENGTU SCARF.

(The Marco Polo Scarf).

Made of beautiful Crepe de Chine. It is elegant, refined and clean. A better present you could not choose. It's a gift she'll never refuse.

Price Prepaid: $3.75.
Postage & duty Free.

WIDLER and COMPANY,

CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA.

Walk-Over

SHOES

For Men and Women

We want your patronage *and we know that in order to get it we must first prove to you that we are worthy of it in various ways. Pleasing and courteous treatment by the clerk, store service, character and dependability of the merchandise carried, uniform prices, honesty in dealing.*

You may be able to find some of these qualities, in other shoe stores, but

Come to the Walk-Over Store

Where you can enjoy them all to the fullest degree. Here you will also find the latest styles in various leathers, fabrics and patterns, with a full run of sizes and widths.

To see them is to say to yourself

"Walk-Overs next time."

Prices $10.50 up.

"Phoenix" Silk Hosiery for Men and Women.

Walk-Over Shoe Store

17, Nanking Road.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 2, 1916.
Money and Bullion

		Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:		72.65
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...		—
Bar Silver		—
Copper Cash	per tael	1860
Sovereigns:		
buying rate @ 2-7⅝ Tls.		7.59
Exch. @ 72.9—Mex. $		10.41
Peking Bar		335
Native Interest		—

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	27d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London.....Fr.	27.98
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T....$	4.76⅛
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-7⅝
London	Demand	2-7⅛
India	T.T.	195¾
Paris	T.T.	366½
Paris	Demand	367
Hamburg	T.T.	—
Hamburg	Demand	—
New York	T.T.	62½
New York	Demand	62⅝
Hongkong	T.T.	74¼
Japan	T.T.	80
Batavia	T.T.	146½

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	2-8⅝
London	4 m-s. Docy.	2-8¾
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	2-8⅛
London	6 m-s. Docy.	2-9⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	385
Hamburg	4 m-s.	—
New York	4 m-s.	66

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR FEBRUARY

£1—	Hk. Tls.	6.80
Hk. Tls. 1—	Francs	4.09
" 1—	Marks	3.07
Gold $ 1—	Hk. Tls.	1.43
Hk. Tls. 1—	Yen	1.39
" " 1—	Rupees	2.21
" " 1—	Roubles	2.35
" " 1—	Mex. $	1.50

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK,
Exchange Quotations

On Germany—		
Tel. Transfers	270½	nom.
Demand	271	"
Bank Drafts, 4 m-s. ..	272½	"
Credits, 4 m-s.	—	
Docy. Bills, 4 m-s.	316½	
Docy. Bills, 6 m-s.	320½	

January Rubber Outputs

Messrs. Meyer and Measor informs us that the output of rubber of the Ulobri Rubber Co. for the month of January was 2,792 lbs.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., secretaries of the undermentioned estates, inform us that the output of rubber from the estates during the month of January was as follows:—

	lbs.
The Alma Estates, Ltd.....	21,500
The Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd	17,300
The Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	10,200
The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Ltd.	33,084

We are informed by Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons that the output of dry rubber from the undermentioned estates was as follows:—

	lbs.
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.....	22,500
Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ltd.	11,147

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. are in receipt of cable advices from their Straits agents stating that the estimated output of dry rubber from the Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd., for January was 16,500 lbs.

Messrs. J. A. Wattie and Co., Ltd., advice us of the following outputs for the month of January:—

	Dry rubber lbs.
Anglo Java Estates, Ltd	82,855
Java Consolidated Rubber and Coffee Estates, Ltd.	24,296
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd	12,264
Ziangbes Rubber Co., Ltd....	37,098
Tebong Rubber and Tapioca Estate, Ltd.	54,000
Chempedak Rubber and Gambier Estate, Ltd.	9,400

Messrs. Meyer and Measor advice us of the following outputs of dry rubber for the month of January:—

	lbs.
Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates, Ltd.	42,500
Sungei Duri Rubber Estates, Ltd.	15,425
Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd., ...	11,622

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received cable advice from their Straits agents that the estimated output of dry rubber during January from the Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd., is 17,000 lbs.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, February 2.—Following are today's rubber prices:—

Plantation, First Latex:
Spot: 3s. 0d. to 3s. 1d. Paid.
April to June delivery: 3s. 1d. to 3s. 2½d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Irregular and fluctuating.
Last Quotation, London, February 1:—
Spot: 2s. 11d. to 3s. 0d. Paid.
April to June delivery: 3s. 1d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Firmer.

London, February 3.—Following are today's rubber prices:—

Plantation, First Latex:
Spot: 3s. 0½d. to 3s. 1⅝d. Paid.
April to June delivery: 3s. 2d. to 3s. 2½d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Firm.

London, February 4.—Following are today's rubber prices:—

Plantation, First Latex:
Spot: 3s. 2½d. to 3s. 4½d. Paid.
April to June delivery: 3s. 4d. to 3s. 5½d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Easier after firm.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, February 2.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills were as follows:

Tenders for Bills and Deferred Transfers:
Highest price ..... 1s. 4 3-32d.
Tenders at ..... 1s. 4 3-32d.
Receive 9%
Tenders for Transfers:
Highest price ..... 1s. 4⅛d.
Tenders at ..... 1s. 4⅛d.
Receive 9%
Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 152.60.000.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.
Paid-up Capital £220,899
LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
J. C. DYER, Manager.
J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.,
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road' Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.
has already paid more than
10½ Millions of Taels
to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over
31½ Millions of Taels
Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than
9½ Millions of Taels
Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.
Head Office—SHANGHAI
Branch offices throughout Asia

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.
AND
The Venus Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
Chairman: Mr. Tang Shao-yi
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches all over China.
Fire and Marine Capital $1,200,000. LIFE Capital $1,000,000
The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.
LO SUN, Manager. YEH TSEU-CHIEN, Manager.

British-America Assurance Co.
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.
FRAZAR & Co.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.
Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.
Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bankok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kulala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Taiping
Foochow	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tientsin
Yokohama	Hankow	New York

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00	
Reserves	" 48,000,000.00	

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 30,000,000
Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office, 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.
President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.
Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ld.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.
Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Sagon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.
A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government ...	Kpg. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,732,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E. C.
Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favorise le Development u Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.
Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen) o-A	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.
SHANGHAI BRANCH.
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.
9, Ningpo Road.
Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.
Paid-up Capital $100,000.
All kinds of banking business transacted.
Currency Exchange a speciality.
Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.
Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.
Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.
K. P. CHUN, General Manager. March 10, 1915.

International Banking Corporation
Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.
London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S.	$3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits .....U.S.	4,210,000
	U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
Branches and Agents All over the World.
THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.
G. HOGG, Manager.
1-A, Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation
Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.
Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.
Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.
Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.
Capital .....Francs 45,000,000
1/3 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.
President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.
HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
G. LION, Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited
(Established 1880.)
Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ...Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... "	30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... "	20,000,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.
Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.
K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	500,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.
EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital— Glds.	50,000,000	(about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund— Glds.	9,237,150	(about £769,763

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA.
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.
Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.
Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.
J. R. DER KINDEREN, Manager.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED
33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.
CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital	$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital	14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital ...	4,000,000.00
Liabilities	10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M.A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.
Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.
FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Taels and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales or Dollars 200 respectively.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.
Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.
C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.
5671.

The Bank of China.
(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.
SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.
Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit. Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS
Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

Commercial Bank of China
Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls.	5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls.	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.
H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK

Founded in 1889.	Shanghai.	Founded in 1889.

Branches at
Berlin W., Unter den Linden 31.
Hamburg, Schauenburgerstrasse 24.

Calcutta	Kobe	Tsinanfu
Canton	Peking	Tsingtau
Hankow	Singapore	Yokohama
Hongkong	Tientsin	

Share Capital.....Tls. 7,500,000
Current accounts kept in Taels and Dollars.
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Telegraphic Address: Berlin, Hamburg: "Chinabank."
Eastern branches: "Teutonia."
London Bankers
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons.
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited.
Deutsche Bank (Berlin) London Agency.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft.
Dresdnes Bank.
The following Banks and Banking houses are represented on the Board of Directors:
Bank fuer Handel and Industrie, Berlin.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Berlin.
S. Bleichroeder, Berlin.
Deutsche Bank. Berlin.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Berlin.
Dresdnes Bank, Berlin.
Mendelssohn and Co., Berlin.
National Bank fuer Deutschland, Berlin.
Jacob S. H. Stern, Frankfurt ..
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg. Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. and Co., Cologne.
A Schaaffhausenscher Bankverojo, Cologne.
Bayerische Hypotheken and Wechselbank, Munich.
H. FROOS, Manager.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$35.
Chartered	£52.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 187½ N.
Cathay, ordy.	2.80 B.
Cathay, pref.	6.80.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$415.
North China	Tls. 182½.
Union of Canton	950 B.
Yangtsze	$250 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$152½ B.
Hongkong Fire	$410.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128.
Indo-China Def.	93s. 6d.
"Shell"	Tls. 16 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 54 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 22 S.
Kochien	
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11¾.
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2 B.
Raub	Tls. 3.35.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$81.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 60 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10¼ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 92½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	$76 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 106.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 105 B.
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$7.10 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 70 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 111.
International	Tls. 73 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 76.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 78.
Soy Chee	Tls. 43 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 90 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 111.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$131½ B.
Green Island	$10 S.
Langkats	Tls. 38¼ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$16½ B.
Llewellyn	$62¼.
Lane, Crawford	$97 B.
Moutrie	$38 N.
Watson	$6¾ B.
Weeks	$19 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 17½ B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 15¼ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 46.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2.40 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 6½ B.
Bute	Tls. 1.90 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2½ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 17 B.
Cheng onsolidated	Tls. 5.15 B.
Dominion	Tls. 5.15 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 17 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 12¾ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 28.
Kapala	Tls. 12 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 1.45 B.
Karan	Tls. 23½ B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 19¾.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 15 B.
Padang	Tls. 23 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 18 B.
Permata	Tls. 14½ B.
Repah	Tls. 7 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 2 S.
Seekee	Tls. 1.40 B.
Semambu	Tls. 10 B.
Senawang	Tls. 2 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 25.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 1½ N.I.B.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 7½.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 15.
Sungala	Tls. 2¾ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 4¼ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 15½ B.
Taiping	Tls. 8¼ B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 3 B.
Tebong	Tls. 11 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 33½ B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 2.80.
	Tls. 8 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 160 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 17 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 92½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 32 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 20.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 96 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 300.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for February 2 was 198 tons, for February 3 203 tons, and for February 4 194 tons."

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, January 28.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

At the moment of writing January Settlement is taking place, but, the market is firm with buyers prevailing. This is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that China New Year is only a week distant, and it certainly looks as if higher rates may be expected in the immediate future, as most of the China New Year finance must have been arranged well by this time. Shipping shares are in strong favor, but the feeling of firmness is more widespread than for some time past, many other stocks participating in the general demand.

In Shanghai quite a small business has been done as the interest for the most part is centred on local stocks.

Rubber has come in for a good deal of attention, but there is not much evidence of further heavy buying on the part of Hongkong, and in view of the weakness in the price of the raw material, which is today quoted 3s. 1d. per lb. with a flat market, local speculators are rather to be congratulated on having held off. It is quite on the cards that the weakness in the price of the raw material is temporary—it is quite impossible to give intelligent forecast of the course of the market here—but it is noteworthy that for the most part Singapore recently has been a seller rather than a buyer.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have come to business at $815 to a fair extent.

Marine Insurances.—Unions are quieter at $912½. Cantons are a nominal market at $415, whilst North Chinas at Tls. 180 and Yangtszes at $265 are unchanged from last week.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are wanted at $152, probably slightly higher rates would be paid. Hongkong Fires are quoted at last week's rate of $410.

Shipping.—Douglases are a firm market at $117½ for cash with rumors of business done at higher rates forward. It is anticipated that the local freight market will see a further rise after China New Year. Indos are quoted $129 for the Deferred shares buyers, and $180 for the Combined. The Preferred have come to business at $51, at which there are buyers. Star Ferries are wanted at $36½ with no sellers in evidence. Steamboats could be placed at the advanced rate of $20½. Waterboats have buyers at $16 with business done at slightly higher rates.

Refineries.—China Sugars are a quieter market at $131 buyers for cash after business at slightly higher rates. Luzons continue to offer at $37.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats have fairly well maintained their rise and at the close buyers are offering Tls. 37¾. Raubs were forced down to $3.25, at which a fairly large business was done, closing with buyers at the rate. Ural Caspians at 38s. 9d. and Tronohs at 37s. are featureless. Shells have advanced to a buying rate of 89s., probably a higher rate would be paid, and at this rate the quotation is well under London price.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have further weakened to $75, at which a small business has been put through. Hongkong Docks at $80½ for the old and $77½ for the new are quiet with nothing doing. Shanghai Docks at Tls. 60, and Hongkew Wharves at Tls. 90 are enquired for at these rates. New Engineerings are in steady demand at Tls. 10.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Central Estates are wanted at $103 and Hongkong Lands at $105. Hongkong Hotels could be placed at $111. West Points have come to business at the advanced rate of $84, closing with buyers at the rate. Humphreys Estates could probably be placed at $6½, and Kowloon Lands at $40.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos are quoted at last week's rate of Tls. 142½ buyers. Shanghai Cottons have weakened slightly and business has been done as low as Tls. 88. Internationals are wanted at Tls. 72, and Laou Kung Mows at Tls. 71, Kung Yiks have buyers at Tls. 13.10. Yangtszepoos are offering at Tls. 6, and Soy Chees at Tls. 42.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electrics are a firm market at $43, and China Light and Powers are offering at $4.80. Hongkong Trams are in steady demand at $5½.

The Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 22nd January, 1916 is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 3 weeks.
This year	$11,299	$32,835
Last year	9,340	28,547
Increase	1,959	4,288
Decrease	—	—

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos at $10¼, China Providents at $10, Watsons at $6.85, Dairy Farms at $29 and Ropes at $30 are all quoted buyers at these rates. Steam Laundries have come to business at $3.70 Powells are offering at $6. Cements have been done as low as $9.75 during the week, closing with buyers at $10. Peak Trams (old) at $10 and (new) at 85 cents could be place at quotations.

Exchange.—The demand rate on London is 1s. 11 1/16d. and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 73½.

Say Liners Should Stop At Marseilles

But the Question Has Not Been Settled Definitely Yet In Japan

The N.Y.K. and the Japanese Government authorities are considering the question whether the N.Y.K. European liners, now that they are taking the Cape route, should call at Marseilles or not. The change of route necessarily made it difficult for them to call at Marseilles and the Government authorities first made investigations as to whether there were suitable ports of call on the north-western coast of France. It was found that Havre is too near to the scene of war, and the other ports all lack the necessary harbor accommodations and are very inconvenient for the distribution of cargo and the lack of cargo discharging accommodations will inevitably require a longer stay of the ships in the harbor which entails great hardships in these days of ship famine. But since the cargo destined for France has recently increased, the calling at a French port cannot be dispensed with, and the Government is at a loss to form a definite view on this question. According to the Tokio Asahi, the N.Y.K. authorities are of opinion that, apart from the danger from submarines along the coast of Spain, the voyage of 500 miles from Gibraltar to Marseilles and back again would require four days, and this delay is a serious question when the demand for bottoms is so brisk everywhere. Secondly, the sailing of the liners regularly in the Mediterranean, especially along the Spanish coast, would in itself defeat the end of the change of route round the Cape. It is therefore urged in official circles, says the Asahi, that the N.Y.K. liners should now stop calling at French ports.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, February 3.—Today's cotton prices are as follows:—

Mid-Americans, Spot	7s. 79d.
March-April	7s. 51d.
October-November	7s. 15d.

COMMERCIAL CABLE

Reuter's Service

London, February 4.—Following are today's rates and prices:—

Consols 2½% for account	£58¾
Cheques on London at Paris	Fcs.28.00
T.T. on London at N. York	$4.76½
Bar Silver Spot	27 1/16d.
Market rate Discount	5 1/16%
Egyptian Cotton Brown	11s. 30d.
Scinde and Bengal Cotton	5s. 95d.
Mid-American Cotton	7s. 89d.
Plantation Rubber, March	3s. 3½d.

Done.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, February 3.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 24 per cent.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended February 2, 1916, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1916	1915
Gross Receipts	$33,679.96	$22,897.23
Loss by currency depreciation	8,839.91	5,933.89
Effective Receipts	$24,840.05	$16,963.34
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	27.52	27.87
Car miles run	77,192	60,238
Passengers carried	1,503,293	1,017,748

U.K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service.

London, February 4.—Following are today's metal prices:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G.M.B. f.o.b.	95	15	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	128	0	0
Standard Tin (Cash)	180	0	0
Spelter (ordy. soft) f.o.b.	85	10	0
Galvanized sheets 24 Gauge f.o.b.	26	15	0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	180	5	0

MORE AMERICANS AT FRONT

Thirteen Rhodes Scholars Join French Ambulance Corps

Paris, December 23.—One hundred volunteer American ambulance drivers are celebrating Christmas at the front. The Americans have no longer leaves than the French, and no special holiday furloughs have been granted.

Turkey, cranberry sauce, and plum pudding for each of the drivers, provided by James H. Hyde, were sent to the front today in military transports.

Thirteen Rhodes scholars from Oxford University have arrived to replace Americans who are leaving because of the expiration of their terms. The new men are F. S. Bryant of Nevada, C. A. Castle of Kansas, F. H. Gailor of Memphis, Tenn.; J. Liles Glenn of South Carolina, Robert Gooch of Charlottesville, Va.; E. B. Jackson of Colorado, T. P. Lockwood of St. Louis, R. Lytle Baltimore, Md.; D. T. Nelson of North Dakota, S. H. Paradise of New Haven, Conn.; W. Prickett of Wilmington, Del.; William Sullivan of Providence, R. I., and R. H. Warren of South Dakota.

After a year of ambulance work, J. McConnel of North Carolina and N. C. Balsley of San Antonio, Texas, have joined the Franco-American Aviation Corps. Mr. McConnel has been decorated with the War Cross.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children

Save the Babies

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent., or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year, thirty-seven per cent., or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse. It causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher guarantees genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have used your Castoria in cases of colic in children and have found it the best medicine of its kind on the market."
J. E. SIMPSON, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"Castoria is good for children and I frequently prescribe it, and always obtain the desired result."
F. GERALD BLATTNER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"A medicine so valuable and beneficial for children as your Castoria is deserves the highest praise. I find it in use everywhere."
J. S. ALEXANDER, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I have prescribed Castoria to families for several years. It is all right. Mothers like it, for children will take it without any trouble."
C. A. WILSON, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Have used your Castoria on various occasions in suitable cases and have found it a palatable and efficient laxative, especially in the various illnesses of childhood."
CHAS. EDWARD GARDINER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children, known the world over. I use it in my practice and have no hesitancy in recommending it for the complaints of infants and children."
J. A. BOARMAN, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

I. Beck, *Inc.*, Local Distributors, 9A, Hankow Road.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

Sunday, February 6, 1916

Date and Place	For	Chi.	Brit.	Fren	Ger.	USA	Russ.	Jap.	Register.
Today.									
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Tungchow	8.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
Hongkong and Canton	Atsuta Maru	9.00*	..	..	..	..		..	8.30*
Hankow	Kiangfoo		5.00	..	..	..		..	..
River Ports	Kiangfoo	9.00		..	..	..	..	..	A5.00
Tomorrow.									
Europe via Suez	Sardinia	9.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00*
Hongkong and Canton	Sardinia	9.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00*
Southern ports, Australia, the Straits, Ceylon, India, E'rope, via Suez	Sardinia	..	J9.30*	9.30*	..	..	9.30*		9.00*
Hongkong and beyond	Sardinia	..	..	..	..	..	..	H10.00*	9.30*
Hongkong and beyond	Atsuta Maru	..	10.00*	10.30*	..	..	10.30*	F10.30*	9.00*
Japan & U. S. A.	Shidzuoka M.	10.30*	..	..	..	K10.30*	..	..	10.00*
Japan, U.S.A., Europe	Shidzuoka M.	..	L10.30*	10.30*	D9.30*	..	10.30*	G11.00*	10.30*
Ningpo	Shengking	3.30	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin (E'day except Sunday)	Train		5.00		..	..		..	..
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Hopsang	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	A5.00
Europe via Siberia	via Pukow	09.00	..	..	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Tuesday, Feb. 8.									
Hongkong and Canton	Luchow	10.30*	..	10.00*	..	..	10.00*	10.30*	10.00*
Hongkong and beyond	Luchow	..	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manchuria via Dalny	Sakaki Maru	11.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.30*
Hongkong and beyond	Yingchow	..	11.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Fengtien	..	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Poyang		5.00		..	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, Feb. 9.									
Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	10.30*	..	10.00*	..	..	10.00*	10.30*	10.00*
Hongkong and Canton	Linan	10.30*	..	10.00*	..	..	10.00*	10.30*	10.00*
Hankow	Ngankin		5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia	via Pukow	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	..	5.30

An asterisk (*) denotes a.m.

A Supplementary Chinese Registration 8 to 9 p.m.

B Mail closes 8.30 to 9.00 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.

C Mail closes 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.

D Registration and Money orders up to 9 a.m.

E Parcel post until 9.30 a.m.

F Letters and boxes with declared value 10 a.m. Parcel post and Money orders 9.30 a.m.

G Letters and boxes with declared value 10.30 a.m. Parcel post and Money orders 10 a.m.

I Money orders 9 a.m.

J Parcel post 4 p.m., February 5.

L Registration 10 a.m.

O Registration 5 p.m.

British Post Office:—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evenings during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office:—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post Office:—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 9 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow closes every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outport Mails

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails Close Daily a.m.	p.m.
Nanziang also Kiatinghsien and Lotien, Anting, Kunshan also Shatow, Fowkiao, Taitsang, Tsientun and Pacheng, Soochow, also Chenmu, Wusih, Wanglin, Changchow, Tahyang, Chinkiang and Yangchow, Nanking	7.00	
Shanghai-Nanking Train Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China	6.15	
Soochow, Chinkiang, Nanking & all intermediate places	8.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China	9.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, and Yangchow, Nanking and all River Ports	11.45	
Shanghai-Nanking Train Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, and Yangchow, Nanking and all River Ports		11.45
Shanghai-Nanking Train Soochow, Changchow, and intermediate places	4.00	
Shanghai-Nanking Train Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, and N'king & North China		9.00
Shanghai-Nanking Train Sinchwang, Tsipao and Szeking, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtie, Siashih and Tunghsiang, Changan also Shimen and Shimenwan, Linping and Tangsi and Hangchow also Huchow, Shanghai-Hangchow train	6.00	
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing and Tangsi, Siashih and Tunghsiang, Changan also Shimen and Shimenwan, Linping and Hangchow also Shaoshing and Siaoshan		12.30
Shanghai-Hangchow train Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	3.30	
Shanghai-Hangchow train Woosung also Paoshan and Kiangwan	6, 7.30, 9.30, 11.10 a.m.	1.30, 3, 5, 7.15 p.m.
Woosung Train Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow D.	7.00	
Steamer Shanghai		
Steamer Tsungmi and Paochen	8.30	
Steam Launch every other day Phsinchen, Chuking, Pinghu, Tsingpu and Chungku, Paihokang & Chukiakio.	8.30	
Steam Launch Minghong and Nankiao	8.30	
Steam Launch Huchow, Nanzing & Llughu.	11.00	
Steam Launch Minghong and Tukahong Nankiao	noon	
Steam Launch Tangsi	noon	
Steam Launch Haimenting and Miaochen.	3.00	
Steam Launch Chowpu	1.00	
Steam Launch Tatwan, Nankwei Fenghsien and Sinchang	8.00	
Steam Launch Tachang	9.00	
Courier Kiangnan Arsenal	8, 9, 10, 11, 12 a.m.	2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Siccawei & Taipoo	8, 9, 10, 11, 12 a.m.	2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Chwansha	7.00	
Foot Boat		

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for February 4th, 5th & 6th

MELBOURNE COMEDY CO.
In their Comedy Sketch
"THE GREAT SALE AT RIGHTAWAY'S"

"THE LONG ARM OF COINCIDENCE"
A well constructed and well acted production
IN THREE REELS

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
Depicting all the latest War Incidents including modern and scientific warfare in the air.

CHARLES CHAPLIN
In a Screaming Comedy, entitled
"THE ROUNDERS"
Featuring Chas. Chaplin and Roscoe Arbuckle.

Programme
For February 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th
"THE BLACK BOX"
Gold Seal Special Feature Serial
In 15 Episodes—30 Parts

TONIGHT
3rd and 4th Episodes—4 Reels
Story by
E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM
The great English writer of Mystery Stories.
"THE BLACK BOX"
Is totally different in conception, in treatment and creation.
Every resource that could be suggested by genius, or that could be procured with money, has been drawn upon to make this the most fascinating serial ever offered to the Moving Picture Public.

MELBOURNE COMEDY CO.
Repertoire Programme

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
Containing latest War Incidents.

CHARLES CHAPLIN
In another most laughable comedy
"CHARLIE IN THE PARK"

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th February, 1916

1.—Overture - - "GRACIOSA" - - Metra by the Victoria Orchestra
2.— "WINTER SPORTS" A Very Interesting Film
3.— "CUZZLE THE GOLFER" A Keystone Comedy of Real Merits
4.— "THE MASTER KEY" First Episode, Two Parts
5.—Intermezzo "LITTLE STORY" Darvard by the Victoria Orchestra
6.— "THE MASTER KEY" Second Episode, Two Parts
7.— "GAUMONT GRAPHIC" Latest War News
8.— "FATTY'S WINE PARTY" An Amusing Keystone Comedy

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th February, 1916
"FROM BITONTO TO BARLETTA" Interesting
"THE BLACK MAN CLUB" Detective Drama in Three Parts
"GAUMONT GRAPHIC"
"BUNNY'S SWELL AFFAIR" Comedy
"PIMPLE'S DASH FOR THE POLE" Comic
"THE PLUMBER" Keystone Comedy

TOWA THEATRE

Corner of Chapoo and Woochang Roads

PROGRAMME
For four days commencing with Thursday Feb. 3rd

1.— "DOUBLE WEDDING" Highly Interesting Keystone
2.—"AEROPLANE IN WAR AND BATTLESHIP IN ACTION"
3.— "NAT PINKERTON AND THE BANKER'S SAFE" A two-reel interesting detective story.
4.— "WAR SCENE IN BELGIUM" War Picture
5.— "DEAF BURGLAR" Good Keystone Picture
6.— "BATTLE IN ANTWERP" War Picture.

NOTE—Special matinee for the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th February, 1916.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination.	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Feb 7	1.00	Seattle	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Tozawa	N. Y. K.
15	P.M.	Frisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
.. 18	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.
.. 18	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Halley	C P O S
.. 18	..	New York	St. Patrick	Br.		S. Tomes Co
.. 27	noon	Seattle	Aki Maru	Jap.	Noma	N Y K
27	6 00*	Seattle	Kamakura Maru	Jap.	Higo	N. Y. K.
Mar 2	P.M.	New York	Indrashamba	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
.. 12	..	Seattle	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nagasuye	N. Y. K.
.. 17	P.M.	San Francisco etc.,	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Pilmer	A. T. Co.
.. 25	P.M.	Vancouver	E'press of Russia	Br.	Davison	C. P. O. S.
Apr. 7	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hoperaft	C P O S
.. 17	P.M.	Frisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
.. 22	M. P.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C P O S
.. 28	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Halley	C. P. O. S.
June 24	P.M.	Frisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
FOR JAPAN PORTS						
Feb 8	2.00	Nagasaki Moji	Matsuyama M.	Jap.	Yuhi	N Y K
11	noon	Kobe Yokohama	Atlantique	Fr.	Charbonnel	Cie M. M.
.. 18	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.,	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.
29	6.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	Teranaka	N. Y. K.
FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.						
Feb 6	noon	Marseilles via Cape	Atsuta Maru	Jap.	Satoh	N. Y. K.
7	..	Bombay	Sardinia	Br.	Jeffery	P. & O.
10	..	Genoa, London	Mongara	Br.	Drake	P & O
16	..	Marseilles etc.,	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Vallet	Cie M M
.. 18	D.L.	Liverpool	Pingsuey	Br.	Brown	B. & S.
.. 19	D.L.	Liverpool	Knight C'panion	Br.	Kendall	B. & S.
20	..	Bombay	Namur	Br.	Collyer	P & O
20	11 00*	Marseilles via Cape	Hitachi Maru	Jap.	Satoh	N Y K
Mar 1	D.L.	London	Protesilaus	Fr.	Braithwaite	B. & S.
1	..	Marseilles etc.,	Atlantique	Fr.	Charbonnel	Cie. M. M.
5	..	Marseilles via Cape	Iyo Maru	Jap.	Okamoto	N. Y. K.
.. 6	..	Bombay	Nankin	Br.	Manley	P. & O.
.. 9	..	London	Nore	Br.	Asbury	P. & O.
15	..	Marseilles etc.,	Amasone	Fr.	Lafont	Cie. M. M.
FOR SOUTHERN PORTS						
Feb 6	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chiyuen	Chi.	Ross	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 7	9.00*	Swatow	Hanyang	Br.	Pickett	B. & S.
.. 7	4.00	Ningpo	Shengking	Br.	McIntosh	B. & S.
.. 8	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	Gibbs	B. & S.
.. 8	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Hopsang	Br.	Robertson	L-C
.. 8	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwanglee	Chi.	McArthur	C.M.SN.Co
.. 9	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinkong	Chi.	Halkett	C.M.S.N Co.
.. 9	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow.	Toonan	Chi.	Mackie	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 9	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Linan	Br.	Pottinger	B. & S.
.. 9	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
.. 16	P.M.	Hongkong	Nippon Maru	Jap.	Smith	A. Tdg. Co
FOR NORTHERN PORTS						
Feb 6	10 00*	w.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	Bennett	B. & S.
6	D.L.	Tsingtau	Lienshing	Br.	Carle	I. M & Co.
.. 6	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Vestfold	Nor.	Zestelsen	K. M. A.
.. 8	3.00	w.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Tengtien	Br.	Harris	B. & S.
.. 8	2 00	Dairy	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	Satoh	J. M. R.
FOR RIVER PORTS						
Feb 6	M.N	Hankow, etc.,	Tachi Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.
.. 6	M.N	do	Hsinfung	Chi.	Hamblin	C.M.SN.Co.
7	M.N.	do	Taiso Maru	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.
7	M N	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	Lindstrom	C.M.SN.Co
.. 8	M.N	do	Loongwo	Br.	Christie	B. & S.
8	M.N	do	Poyang	Br.	Carnaghan	B. & S.
.. 8	M.N	do	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	Takano	N. K. K.
.. 9	M.N.	do	Kiangfoo	Chi.	Miller	C.M.S.N.Co
.. 9	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	Wavell	B. & S.
.. 10	M.N	do	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	Takeshita	N K K
.. 10	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co.
.. 10	M.N	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	Milligan	C.M.SN.Co.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Feb 5	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi.	Paramore	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 5	C'wangtao	Volund	1114	Nor.	Hubert	K. M. A.	
Feb 5	Japan	Sardinia	4143	Br.	Jeffery	P. & O.	
Feb 5	Japan	Nichirow Maru	1678	Jap.	Hibi	SatohSokai	
Feb 5	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4631	Chi.	McArthur	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 5	Hongkong	EmpressofJapan	8089	Br.	Hoperaft	C P R	O W S B
Feb 5	Hongkong	Yingchow	1049	Br.	Jones	B. & S.	W T W
Feb 5	Chefoo	Fengtien	1073	Br.	Harris	B. & S.	O N W
Feb 5	Swatow	Irene	1343	Chi.	Steward	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 5	Japan	Matsuyama M.	1920	Jap.	Yui	J. M. & Co	N.Y.K.W
Feb 5	Japan	Atsuta Maru	5284	Jap.	Yoshikawa	N. Y. K.	
Feb 5	Japan	Toto Maru	1144	Jap.	Seno	S. S.	
Feb 5	Hongkong	Shidzuoka Maru	6189	Jap.	Tozawa	N. Y. K.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb 5	Hankow, etc.,	Tuckwo	2672	Br.	Philip	J. M. & Co.
5	Hankow, etc.,	Luenyi	2672	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.
5	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	1788	Jap.	Ikeda	N. K. K.
.. 5	Wuhu	Wingsang	2339	Br.	Lishman	J. M. & Co.
.. 5	Matsushima	Asosan Maru	1221	Jap.	Acup	M.B.K.
.. 5	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	1356	Rus.	Milarosoff	R. V. F.
... 5	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi.	Paramore	C.M.SN.Co

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlsen	Carlowitz	N G L B 2
Feb 1	Copenhagen	Annam	3325	Dan	Schmith	E A Cc.	3 O C W
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4284	Aus.	Tricovich	Aus. Lloyd	8 V I
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Carabuchia	Aus. Lloyd	C M E W
Feb 2	Hongkong	Chiyuen	1211	Chi.	Ross	C.M.S N Co	K.L.Y.W.
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2657	Ger.	Voerbeak	H. D. & Co.	B X III
Feb 2	Japan	Dusen Maru		Jap.			T K D L W
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	Hense	H. D. & Co.	10 p.
Jan 28	Japan	Gemini	1366	Br.	Jones	M. B. K.	10 p.
Jan 31	Japan	Glenlogan	3809	Br.	Henderson	G. L. Co	8 I V
Jan 20	Swatow	Hsinfung	1385	Chi.	Hamblin	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 10	Hongkong	Hsinchang	1120	Chi.	Ross	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 23	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	Stott	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
Jan 28	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chi.	Rogers	B. & S.	H Y P W
Jan 28	Foochow	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	Mackinnon	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 29	Chefoo	Heinchi	2711	Chi.	Wilks	C.M.S N Co	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 2	C'wangtao	Hsinkong	1264	Chi.	Halkett	C.M.S N Co	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 1	Hongkong	Japan	3260	Dan	Paulson	Ekman F. &	S H W
Jan 3	Hongay	Kaho	981	Chi.	Hoeg	Moller & Co	M.B.K.W.
Jan 13	Ningpo	Kiangtsen	2012	Chi.	Hee	C.M.SN.Co	T K D W
Jan 21	Hankow	Kiangkwan	1450	Chi.	Conley	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 31	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1463	Chi.	Carlson	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 31	Japan	Kaiko Maru	996	Jap.	Yenoke	M.B.K	T K D W
Feb 1	Hankow	Kiangyu	1590	Chi.	Lindstrom	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 2	Hankow	Kutwo	1227	Br.	Gibb	J. M. & Co.	4 H W
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Ratke	Melchers	N G L B 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Lehmann	Melchers	N G L B 1
Jan 28	Dalny	Ninju Maru	270	Jap.	Kawamoto	Suzuki	Ist D W
Jan 31	Dalny	Otowa Maru	877	Jap.	Hyodo	N.K.K.	O W S B
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	Peterson	G. N. T. Co.	8 p.
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	Artalt	H. A. L.	9 p.
July 30	Kobe	Silesia	6448	Aus	Martinolish	Aus. Lloyd	C M L W
Dec 16	Yangtze	Shuhun	495	Chi.	Chinese	S N Co	K N D W
Jan 31	Japan	Sodegaura Maru	779	Jap.	Akimoto	M. B. K.	M.B.K.W.
Feb 1	Cruise	Store Nordiske	832	Dan	Ytiansen	G. N.T. Co.	8 p.
Feb 2	Swatow	Shansi	1228	Br.	Simons	B. & S.	W T W
Jan 17	Tientsin	Tungwah	746	Chi.	Ross	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 29	Hongkong	Telshun	1216	Chi.	Westland	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 1	Japan	Taga Maru	1618	Jap.	Yano	N. K. K.	
Feb 2	Swatow	Toonan	942	Chi.	Mackie	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 29	Swatow	Woosang	1127	Br.	Smith	J. M. & Co	

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
	Antilochus	Jan. 5
	Atreus	Feb. 3
	Atsuta Maru	Feb. 6
	City of Colombo	Jan. 23
	Harima Maru	Dec. 18
	Helenus	Feb. 2
	Kansas	Feb. 5
	Kamo Maru	Dec. 12
	Kashima Maru	Dec. 26
	Kioto	Dec. 14
	Lycaon	Dec. 18
	Mishima Maru	Jan. 9
	Nellore	Jan. 30
	Peleus	Dec. 31
	Pyrrhus	Dec. 8
	Suwa Maru	Jan. 23
	Tydeus	Jan. 16
	Yangtsze	Jan. 23
For Marseilles, etc.		
	Athos	Jan. 8
	Cordillere	Feb. 2
	Polynesien	Dec. 8
	Porthos	Jan. 26
	Taki Maru	Jan. 19
For Bombay		
	Kashmir**	Jan. 24
	Nankin**	Dec. 26
	Novara**	Jan. 10
	Sardinia**	Feb. 7
For Vancouver, etc.		
	Awa Maru	Jan. 30
	Chicago Maru	Dec. 5
	Empress of Japan	Feb. 5
	Ide Maru	Jan. 13
	J. A. Moffett	Jan. 5
	Mexico Maru	Feb. 4
	Sado Maru	Jan. 20
	Shimpo Maru	Dec. 10
	Shidzuoka Maru	Feb. 7
	Tamba Maru	Dec. 19
	Yokohama Maru	Dec. 28
For New York		
	Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9
	Indra	Feb. 4
	Inverclyde	Nov. 28
	Skipton Castle	Jan. 22
	Tuscan Prince	Jan. 26
For San Francisco, etc.		
	Bessie Dollar	Jan. 23
	Chiyo Maru	Jan. 29
	Manila Maru	Dec. 24
	Panama Maru	Dec. 16
	Shinyo Maru	Jan. 1
	Tacoma Maru	Jan. 16
For Copenhagen		
	Madala	Nov. 24
	Yeddo	Nov. 21

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
FROM LONDON, ETC.		
Alcinous	Jan. 1	Feb. 16
Benarty	Dec. 20	Feb. 30
Demodocus	Jan. 8	Feb. 18
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 15	Feb. 25
Glenstrae	Dec. 1	Feb. 28
Hirano Maru	Jan. 29	Mar. 10
Kamo Maru	Feb. 26	Apr. 7
Kashima Maru	Mar. 11	Apr. 21
Kitano Maru	Jan. 1	Feb. 11
Katori Maru	Feb. 16	Mar. 24
Kintuck	Jan. 29	Mar. 24
Keemun		Mar. 4
Laertes	Nov. 20	Feb. 8
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Feb. 10
Machaon	Jan. 15	Feb. 26
Malta**	Feb. 5	Mar. 16
Mishima Maru	Mar. 25	May. 5
Miyazaki Maru	Dec. 18	Feb. 30
Monmouthshire	Dec. 5	Feb. 15
Namur**	Jan. 13	Feb. 9
Nankin**	Jan. 27	Feb. 17
Nagoya	Feb. 5	Mar. 23
Nore	Dec. 24	Feb. 10
Novara**	Feb. 10	Mar. 2
Pingsuey	Dec. 3	Feb. 8
Prostesilaus	Dec. 18	Feb. 12
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Feb. 16
Telamachus	Oct. 30	Feb. 16
Teiresias	Jan. 18	Feb. 25
Teucer	Jan. 29	Mar. 26
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Aki Maru	Jan. 11	Feb. 8
Monteagle	Jan. 5	Feb. 18
Tamba Maru	Jan. 25	Feb. 22
Yokohama Maru	Feb. 4	Mar. 2
FROM NEW YORK		
City of Baroda	Nov. 20	Feb. 10
City of Bristol	Nov. 25	Feb. 29
Denbigh Hall	Dec. 18	Feb. 29
Egremont Castle	Nov. 6	Feb. 5
Grena	Nov. 24	Feb. 25
Indrawadi	Dec. 30	Feb. 28
Indraghiri	Dec. 17	Feb. 15
Kathlamba	Oct. 23	Feb. 16
Lincluden	Dec. 25	Mar. 6
Royal Prince	Jan. 10	Mar. 15
St. Patrick	Oct. 24	Feb. 20
Tottori Maru	Dec. 24	Feb. 6
Welsh Prince	Nov. 12	Feb. 10
FROM MARSEILLES		
Amazone	Jan. 24	Feb. 24
Atlantique	Jan. 9	Feb. 10
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Chile	Dec. 8	Feb. 15
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Canada Maru	Feb. 8	Mar. 16
Nippon Maru	Jan. 22	Feb. 30
Panama Maru	Jan. 7	Feb. 6
Shinyo Maru	Feb. 9	Mar. 17
Tenyo Maru	Jan. 8	Feb. 18

*Due date is approximate
**Transhipment from Colombo

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Hsinfung, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The str. Chiyuen, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The str. Kwanglee, Capt. J. McArthur, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The str. Hsinkong, Capt. J. Hackett, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY and SWATOW.—The str. Toonan, Capt. J. Mackie, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The str. Nippon Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Wednesday, February 16. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. S. Togo, will be despatched on Friday, February 18. Passengers booked to all points in America and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Co., Agents.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. S. Togo, will be despatched on Friday, February 18. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Co., Agents.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The P. and O. s.s. Namur left Hongkong for Shanghai at noon yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean will leave Foochow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services R.M. s.s. Monteagle arrived at Moji at 8 a.m. on Friday, February 4, sailed at 5 p.m. and is due at Woosung at 10 a.m. today. The tender Alexandra with inward-bound passengers and mails should reach the Customs jetty about noon. This steamer will be despatched from Woosung for Hongkong today and the tender Alexandra will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. to convey passengers and mails on board.

The P. and O. s.s. Maloja, which connected at Colombo with s.s. Nankin sailed hence on December 26, arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday, February 1.

Passengers Arrived

Per C. N. s.s. Fengtien from Tientsin: Madam. W. Carmell.

Per C.M. s.s. Anping from Ningpo:—Mrs. Riddeck and 3 children, and Mr. Amy.

Per C. N. s.s. Tungchow from Tientsin:—Mr. E. M. Ried, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Owen, and Mr. R. Augwinn.

Per C. N. s.s. Luchow from Hongkong:—Mr. McKean, Master. Dauby, Miss Clarke, Mrs. and Master Chapmann.

Per Geddes & Co. s.s. Tehhsing from Hankow:—Miss. M. Davies.

Per C. N. s.s. Kinling from Hankow:—Miss. K. Taylor, Miss. Morrisson, Mrs. Tweedie, Miss. M. Blukesly, Miss. Wells, Mrs. E. R. Thomas, Miss. A. E. Byerlly, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and son.

Per I.-C. s.s. Lienshing from Tsingtao:—Mr. Armitage.

Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan from Hongkong:—Mr. A. O. Lang, Mr. C. R. Shaw, Mr. E. S. Abraham, Rev. Father Douvery, Mr. H. Cheetham, Mr. W. T. Bryant, Mr. B. Markham, Mrs. Kalinina, Mr. J. Z. Tsa, Mr. Y. Z. Lien. In transit:—Mr. R. A. Shaw, Mr. R. W. L. Nanninga, Dr. I. F. Bayfield, Mr. B. B. Swilling, Mr. W. C. McDaniel.

Passengers Departed

Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk for Vladivostock:—Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Nakvusin, Mrs. Alice Crist.

Per R. M. s.s. Empress of Japan.—For Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. A. F. McCormick, Dr. and Mrs. T. H. P. Sailer, Miss Sailer. For Yokohama:—Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Spiller, Mr. Almberg, Mrs. A. L. Warnshuis. For Montreatl:—Mr. R. G. MacDonald. For London:—Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Harding. For New York:—Dr. Frank D. Gamewell, Mr. E. Goyet, Mr. A. C. Mackenzie.

Per s.s. Tatung for Nanking:—Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Sparke and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Beals, Mr. and Mrs. Carugo, Misses B. Cassidy, Dumpleton and Foster, and Mr. Higman.

Per s.s. Luenyi for Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Shrager, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Horoads, Mrs. Griffiths, and Mr. B. A. Goode.

Per s.s. Shengking for Ningpo:—Misses Fraser, Alexander, E. Eddy and L. Francis, and Mr. Middleton and two children.

Per s.s. Sinkiang for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Pearman, Mrs. Simmons, Messrs. L. Sinclair and Campbell.

Per s.s. Tuckwo for Hankow:—Mr. S. C. Lin.

Per s.s. Kinling for Hankow:—Rev. C. N. Lack, and Mr. Weeks.

Per s.s. Tungchow for Weihaiwei:—Mrs. A. and Master D. T. Chapman, and Master R. Danby. For Chefoo:—Mr. and Mrs. Morphew and four children, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Alty and Mr. Piry.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 10.30 a.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the P. and O. s.s. Sardinia will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzouka Maru will leave the Customs jetty at noon.

Siccawei Weather Report

4.—Fairly deep depression in Tonking; local low center between Fukien and Formosa. Very unsteady breezes along the coast. Weather generally overcast. Local showers.

5.—Overcast and misty weather. Slight showers of short duration. The pressure keeps on falling below the normal level.

Meteorological Readings

Saturday, February 5, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bat. at Centg., mm.	762.60	762.24
.. .. inches	30.02	30.01
Variation n m. for 24 h ..	-2.37	-9.21
Variation n m. for 12 h ..	+1.09	+1.55
Wind: Direction	E	E
Wind: Kilom per hour	7	10
Wind: Miles	4 3	6.2
Temperature: Cen	8°0	9°6
Temperature: Fahr.	46 4	49.3
Humidity: oo	94	92
Nebulosity: 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm.	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B N B	Dec. 26	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	313	Fewel
I e	Jan. 7	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
P & O B I	Oct. 31	Yangtze	Helena	Am g-b.	1397	12	207	Brotherton

The French gunboats D. de Lag ree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

C. P. R.

Homeward Sailings
Canada, U.S., Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Monteagle	Feb. 18
Empress of Russia	Mch. 25
Empress of Japan	Apr. 7
Empress of Asia	,, 22
Monteagle	,, 28
Empress of Russia	May 10
Empress of Japan	June 9
Empress of Asia	,, 17
Monteagle	July 7
Empress of Russia	,, 15
Empress of Japan	Aug. 11

For further information, apply to
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Corner Peking & Yuen-ming-yuen Roads
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Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.
To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	18 Feb.
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	17 Mar.
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	11 Apr.
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	6 May
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	3 June
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	28 June.

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	10 Feb.
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	6 Mar.
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	4 Apr.
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	28 May
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	20 June

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	27 Feb.
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	26 Mar.

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.
THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.
Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.
RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.
For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to
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Calling at Nagasaki and Honolulu only.
First Class service at special reduced rates.
Reduced rates to Missionaries.

PROPOSED SAILINGS
FROM SHANGHAI TO SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails Feb. 15th., 1916.
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails April 17th., 1916.
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails June 24th., 1916.
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails Aug. 28th., 1916.

Through Tickets and Bills of Lading issued to all the principal cities of the United States & Canada, also through tickets to Europe.
For further information, rates of passage, etc., Apply to
G. J. PETROCELLI, Agent
'Phone 1886 First Floor, Union Building

Business and Official Notices

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this branch, will be closed from the 7th to the 19th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,

A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 24th January, 1916.

8571

NEW HOTEL, HANGCHOW
杭州西湖新新旅館

The New Hotel, West Lake, Hangchow, is the only establishment of its kind which is open all the year round

The management does its best to make this hotel as comfortable in winter as at any other time of the year. Convalescents who need a change of air will find in our hotel very cosy, nicely-furnished and warm rooms. We use the best stoves.

Shooting parties will find in our establishment all conveniences on their way up country. We are in a position to supply them with fresh stores and provisions and render them efficient services.

Nice table—excellent wine.

TUNG SIH-KUNG,
Manager.

Telephone No. 591.

7923

KIANGWAN RACES

4th, 5th and 7th February, 1916.
Off Day (12th February).
1st Saddling Bell at 1.15 p.m. Daily.

ENTRANCE TICKETS: $1 per day.

RACE BOOKS: 40 cents per copy obtainable at the Club House, 126, Bubbling Well Road; Lee Hing Printing Co., 3, Szechuen Road, and at the Gate.

SPECIAL TRAINS: 12.50 p.m., 1.25 p.m., 2.20 p.m.

Complimentary Tickets issued for the year 1915 are now null and void.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

International Recreation Club.

8618

TRIGONOMETRY HANDBOOK

FOR SALE, Wentworth's Key of Plane Trigonometry, translated into Chinese by T. Y. Tseng. Copies can be obtained at the China Press Office, 41, Canton Road.

8562

British Government 5 Per Cent. Exchequer Bonds.

H. B. M's. Treasury have given notice of an unlimited issue of Exchequer Bonds bearing interest at 5% per annum, to be issued at par and redeemable in five years, free of all taxes to foreign residents.

Bonds are in denominations of £5, £20, £50 and £100.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation are prepared to telegraph applications for the Bonds free of charge. Further particulars can be obtained at the Bank.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 17th January, 1916.

8492

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7945

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6724

Polite Interviews

By Dioge

Being a man both of leisure and affluence, and having contracted a desire of staking two or three thousand dollars upon the forthcoming billiard championship, I ordered the car to be brought round last Tuesday afternoon and drove down to the Country Club. As soon as my genial countenance began to illuminate the interior of the billiard room, there was a display of activity and emotion which clearly betokened how well known I am even to the Chinese. One boy had even uncovered the table, the cloth of which had already been torn in several places, when I approached the chief marker with great suavity and these words "Garcon (they know my little eccentricities) you savey Captain Barrett makee win No. one game?" He looked at me wearily, shook himself out of his slumbers, and said: "No can tell, only play velly good suppose other man win."

Report—Mr. Marcus Aurelius was not much disposed to indulge me with an audience the other day, for I unfortunately made my appearance when a good rest was just within his reach. However he relented and, I am proud to say, dealt with the subject in a masterly way. He said the inherent Saxon characteristics in Captain Barrett made it absolutely impossible for him to convoke all his capabilities unless, to use a vulgarism, he were up against it. In other words he could play an uphill game best. He had heard several gentlemen of great erudition punning upon Mr. Barrett's name and saying.

"B(p)ariter in omnibus casibus,"

"Alike in all cases,"

but it was not so—give him an ordeal such as a great and inamicable audience, and he will surmount it; make his path easy, and surely his foot will falter."

* * *

Mr. Aurelius also kindly suggested that the boy who looked after the Billiard Room switches in the Shanghai Club might be able to throw some light on the question, and indeed this interview proved to be truly illuminating. I asked him the same question and he said, "No pay plenty much care."

Report:—Mr. L. Uxintenebris despite his formidable name, I discovered to be a most charming personality, and a fact which he clearly evinced was, that he had not wasted his opportunities for studying the game of Billiards. Interrogated as to the probability of a victory for Captain Barrett he said, that he had every confidence in that gentleman but that his confidence would be greatly reinforced, if the Captain's susceptibilities did not allow his attention to be so easily diverted from the game.

For instance he believed his all-roundness in many cases was his undoing, and sometimes he had seen Captain Barrett, in a moment of lapsed attention or mental aberration or what you will, actually give three away in trying to get his ball down before the other man and so get the hole. Again, how often, he said, had he seen that gentleman victimized by the highly developed police instinct. As the marker would proceed round the table and get the ball out of a pocket, instantly Captain Barrett's suspicions would be aroused and he would be on the point of having the marker arrested as a pickpocket.

* * *

I did not interview Mr. Porter personally for I have an idea that in China, it is the Chinese who really know things, only their linguistic disabilities make imperative the employment of a more or less ingenious interpretation. Nor did I know Mr. Porter, but I had the good fortune to know a gentleman whose coolie was acquainted with the boy who assists the cook in Mr. Porter's house. I introduced myself to him with the most punctilious deference and my tactfulness was successful in arousing him to a wonderful pitch of loquacity.

First I asked him if he knew whether Mr. Porter liked a "crowded house;" reply "No;" then I asked him if Mr. Porter were in training for the championship; reply: "Yes;" finally I asked him if he could say whether Mr. Porter thought to win, and he spoiled the symmetry of his replies with another "Yes."

Report:—If there is one man more than any other who is intimate with all the circumstances likely to affect the result of the Billiard Championship, it is Mon. Osyllable, and, be it said to his credit, he does not shrink from inparting his knowledge. He prefaced his remarks by saying that it was not at all probable that Mr. Porter would show to advantage if a large audience was present. Mr. Porter's sentiments, he said, with regard to crowds, were excellently expressed in that well-known Hebraism which had been imported into the Chinese language "H.V.H." ("Hei Vit Hem").

On the other hand a most reassuring feature was that Mr. Porter was taking the matter very seriously and practising most assiduously. His custom of late had been to have a matutinal "knock," and he made it a point to make a hundred break first before he made his breakfast. Like the Roman of old, naturally Mr. Porter could not command success, but he was doing everything he could to deserve it. Not only had he perused the history of Billiards from the time of Antony and Cleopatra, to the present day, and every available handbook on "Pinches" and "Sure things" but he had made a careful study of several volumes on Dynamics, Statics Elastatics and Conics, and could describe and explain every shot mathematically.

The other day a report had been spread abroad that Mr. Porter had made an untoward exclamation when he missed a shot, but the real truth was that Mr. Porter first thought the ball was going to describe a Hyperbola, but it actually formed an Ellipse, and he had merely jumbled the words together. "Fancy" said my friend, warming up to a rhetorical peroration, "fancy thinking such a man could possibly be defeated, when he can designate an "In off the Red" as an Algebraic Equation.

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants	2
Clerks	42
Typists	2
Overseers	18
Stenographers	3
Watchmen	3
Printer	1

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

6872

Classified Advertisements

(Other classified advertisements on Page 12)

LOST

LOST, a wallet containing U.S. passport, naval discharge, three navy cheques (non-negotiable) and other papers. Reward. Apply to Box 227, THE CHINA PRESS.

8669-F-S

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470, Shanghai.

T.S.

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

8656

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, rooms for offices or showrooms in immediate neighbourhood of Avenue Edward VII and the Bund. Moderate terms. Apply to Markt & Co. (Shanghai), Ltd., 89-91, Rue Montauban.

8605

TRANSLATIONS

ALL descriptions of translation work, Chinese into English and *vice versa*, undertaken. Accuracy and despatch. Address, Translator, care of THE CHINA PRESS.

8392

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commerical and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

1333

YOUR SIGHT! YOUR SIGHT!! YOUR SIGHT!!!
驗眼配鏡

DO you fully realize that your sight is one of your most important assets? By all means preserve it and the best way to do it is by getting a suitable pair of glasses. We can supply them to your satisfaction in every respect. If your sight is good then you need to protect your eyes from the burning sun, and we can give you a fine pair of sun-glasses at a very moderate price.

THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.
The Go-ahead Optical House.
69, Nanking Road *Telephone No. 1242*

CONSIDER

the remarkable popularity of Beecham's Pills for a period extending over half a century, during which time they have been the trusted remedy in many thousands of homes for disorders of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, and you will at once appreciate

THE SPLENDID RECORD OF

this excellent preparation. Without a doubt it has proved one of those boons constantly in demand. By taking Beecham's Pills as occasion requires and according to the directions, the organs of digestion, assimilation and excretion are kept in good order and consequently an enjoyable condition of health is the result. Life is always more of a pleasure and less of a worry to those who occasionally use

BEECHAM'S PILLS

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03 Mond. & Thursd.	15.53
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102 Sund. & Wed.	Mail 2 Fridays				Mail 1	Mail 101
9.35 Mond. & Thursd.	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10 Thursd.	1.10 Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Peking-Mukden Line

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30		0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40		2 71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00			dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30		78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38		149	dep. Techow dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41			arr. Tsinanfu dep.	6.30	9.00
7			221			8
7.30	23.01			dep. Tsinanfu arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28		266	dep. Taianfu dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49		319	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59			dep. Yenchowfu arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55		378	dep. Lincheng dep.	22.00	10.02
17.46	9.03		421	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	19.35	7.40
9						10
6.00	9.23			dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18			arr. Pengpu dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28		523	dep. Pengpu arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07		601	dep. Chuchow dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23		642	arr. Pukow dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
				dep. Nanking Ferry Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00		0	dep. Nanking Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00		198	arr. Shanghai Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line

8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang dep.	7.00	13.30

Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.53	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	10.58	3.26	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10 02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 2 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nanziang..	8.05		9.31	10.56	1.30	4.54	7.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.23	11.52		4.54	7.00	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW .. dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.58		3.27	7.03		2.09
WUSIH .. dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.18	8.07		3.14
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.50	6.10	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	6.50	3.19		5.10			
TANYANG .. dep.	12.48	6.53	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	8.02	4.14		5.41			5.14
CHINKIANG dep.	1.33	8.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	2.04	11.00	6.13		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 2 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..			
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		2.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. ..arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		4.40	6.46
CHINKIANG.. ..dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		4.50	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.24	3.20		5.30	
TANYANG .. dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		5.33	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.48	4.00		6.00	2.20
CHANGCHOW dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.10			2.30
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.50			4.11
WUSIH .. dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.00			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.22	3.42	5.54			5.14
SOOCHOW .. dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.35	10.40	4.58		3.25		
Nanziang	2.33	9.29	11.30	5.50		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.56	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) Woosung to Shanghai—Up

MILES.	STATIONS.	A a.m.	B a.m.	C a.m.	D p.m.	E p.m.	F p.m.	G p.m.	H p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	6 20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45
3.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3 39	5.34	7.54
10.19	WOOSUNG FORTS ....arr.	6.50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15

MILES.	STATIONS.	J a.m.	K a.m.	L a.m.	M p.m.	N p.m.	O p.m.	P p.m.	Q p.m.
	WOOSUNG FORTS ....dep.	6.55	8.20	10 45	1.15	2.40	4.10	6.00	8.25
6.73	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8.47
10.19	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	7.25	8.50	11.15	1.45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.55

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

Business and Official Notices

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)
Auctioneers, Expert Valuers.
Sales-room
134-135A, Szechuen Road,
Telephone No. 2653.
Personal attention given to House Auctions
A/C Sales rendered within 3 days of sale.
Cash advances made on goods entrusted to our sales.
Terms on application.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

L. Moore & Co., Ltd.
(Established 1874)
Have been favoured with instructions from
THE LANDLORDS CONCERNED
To sell by public auction
ON
Tuesday and Wednesday, February 8th and 9th,
at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.,
The whole of
The Stock-in-Trade of THE BROADWAY DRAPERY
AND
OUTFITTING STORES
No. 1B, Broadway
which will be sold absolutely without reserve.
Winter and Spring Underclothing, Gent's Outfitting Goods, Ladies' Silk Hose, New Clothing, Ribbons, Piece Goods, Satin, Silk, Collars, Gloves, Leather Goods, Athletic Underwear, and a very large quantity of Sundry Outfitting Goods, in all
About 1,000 Lots
On View on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, 5th, 6th and 7th February.
8616

MADAME CECILE
Ladies' Dress Maker
Latest Models
Style and Fit Guaranteed.
A trial order solicited
42, East Broadway
8544

BURLINGTON HOTEL
173, Bubbling Well Road,
Shanghai.
Rooms Single and En Suite to let.
With Home Comforts.
EXCELLENT CUISINE
VERY REASONABLE RATES
8608

OMAR KHAYYAM

I.
Awake! For Morning in the Bowl of Night
Has flung the Stone that puts the Stars to Flight:
And Lo! The Hunter of the East has caught,
The Sultan's Turret in a Noose of Light.
O'BILL KHAYSMITH
Awake! For Someone in the Dead of Night
Has Talked too much and now the Bar's a Sight:
And Lo! The Wise man of the East crouched Low.
With four full Quarts of Crawford's and took Flight.
CRAWFORD'S "SPECIAL RESERVE" IS AN EXCELLENT SCOTCH WHISKEY
ASK O'BILL
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Wine Merchants

Notice to Mariners
No. 618.
China Sea.
Chefoo District.
Chefoo Harbour-Breakwater under construction.
Alteration in Buoyage.

Referring to Notice to Mariners No. 600, **Notice** is hereby given that the entrance to the harbour under construction is now marked as follows:—

At the northern end of the breakwater which is under construction a Black gas-buoy has been moored, showing an occulting White light every 8 seconds.

At the eastern end of the north arm of the mole under construction a Red spar buoy has been moored. From sunset to sunrise a Red light over a White light will be exhibited from an iron lighter made fast to this buoy. In weather conditions which would prevent the working of cargo this light should be considered as unreliable.

Vessels entering or leaving the Inner Harbour under construction should pass between these two buoys.

The mole and that part of the breakwater under construction is marked at intervals with bamboos carying small Red flags.

A plan showing the position of the breakwater and mole under construction is attached hereto. (See this notice as issued in Sheet form.)

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,
W. FERD. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.
THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 5th February, 1916.

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025
YUT SAE CHANG & Co.
Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.
Large Stocks of Engineers,' Architects,' and Builders' Supplies.
Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

MOTOR? WEST 1090. ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

Willard STORAGE BATTERY
When You Press the Button—
You're entitled to good bright lights.
If you'll let us keep your storage battery in condition you'll be *sure* of them.
H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO. Telephone 2686.
Free inspection of any battery at any time

Zung Lee & Sons
(W. Z. Zee & Sons)
Contractors to the Government, Railways, Tramways, Mines, etc.
HARDWARE, METALS, and SUNDRIES MERCHANTS
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
Suppliers of Engineering, Naval, and Mercantile Marine Stores
Largest Stocks, Highest Quality Goods
Our Prices are the Cheapest
as proved by our success in public tenders.
Est. 1895
Tel. 196 General. 4368 Private. **Broadway** (Corner of Tiendong Road, Shanghai.) *Tel. Address* "Zunglee, Shanghai"

Wanted, 300 Buyers for our pure wool "Jason" Hose and ½ Hose. 17 Qualities, at "pre-war" prices. Apply, 129, North Soochow Road.

Wanted, 500 Gentlemen to take advantage of "pre-war," prices on: Sweaters, Wolsey Underwear, Boots and Shoes, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Silk Socks, etc. Apply, 129, North Soochow Rd.

Wanted, parents studying economy to inspect our outfitting goods for children.
H. G. HILL & Co.
129, North Soochow Road,
next to General Hospital.

Situation Vacant
An opportunity offers for a bright youth (British preferred), who has just left school, to learn an interesting and lucrative profession. No premium. Remuneration small at the commencement, but prospects excellent. Apply to Box 192, THE CHINA PRESS.

QUEENSLAND INSURANCE Company, Limited.
(Fire Department).
WE have been appointed second agents and are prepared to accept risks at current rates.
BRANDT & RODGERS,
Architects, Land & Estate Agents,
131, Szechuen Road.
Tel. No. 1119.
8572

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.
2A, JINKEE ROAD.
CARS FOR HIRE
Prompt Service Day and Night.
Telephone 3809.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

NEWLY OPENED
MADAME PRONAY'S
Millinery Department,
17, Nanking Road
Latest Models
Style and Fit Guaranteed.
8654

Examinations for Chinese Diplomatic and Consular Services

Notification by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

In accordance with the Decree for the Examination for Diplomatic and Consular Services and the Regulations for the Qualification Tests in the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services promulgated by Mandate on September 30, 1915, and published in the Government Gazette of October 1, 1915, this Ministry will conduct the qualification tests next April.

Those who possess the qualifications as required by Article 3 of the Decree for the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services and wish to enter as candidates for the examinations must, as provided by Articles 1 and 2 of the Regulations for the Qualification Tests, send in to this Ministry before February 29, 1916, their applications and the statements of their records and also an essay together with its translation into one or more of the following languages: English, French, Russian, German, and Japanese. They must also submit their diplomas or/and certificates from Chinese or/and foreign schools or/and colleges to this Ministry for examination.

As regards applicants resident in the Provinces, they may send by post to this Ministry their applications, statements of their records, essays and translations and may defer the submission of their diplomas or/and certificates until they come to Peking for the Examinations. They will be notified through the Government Gazette if and when they have been passed by the Qualification Tests Committee as qualified candidates for the Examinations, so that they may come to Peking at the appointed time.

Form of Application.

I wish to enter as a candidate for the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services and in accordance with Art. 1 of the Regulations for the Qualification Tests in the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services, I hereby send in my application besides submitting herewith the statement of my record and my essay with its translation in the ——— language or languages.

(Signed) .....
....., ..., 1916. Sealed .....

Form of Record.

Name ..... age..... date of birth .....
Parentage:..
Names of great grand parents .....living or dead
Names of grand parents .....living or dead
Names of parents .....living or dead
Native Place (Province and District):
Address:
Education:
Courses of study pursued and degree or degrees received.
Your school or/and college (state whether government or private institutions, foreign or Chinese, and date of entrance and of graduation).
Occupation (past and present, official or otherwise, and the length of time you have held each office or you have been engaged in each work).
....., ..., 1916.
(Signed) .....
Sealed .....
8641

STOLEN

One fan-tan covering a piece of land located at No. 7, (貴家圩) 2nd tu, 27th Pao in the Shanghai district, measuring 3 mow 2 li 9 hao, was stolen while owner was riding in tram-car on the 31st January, 1916.

The public are hereby notified against negotiating the instrument, as the theft has been reported to the authorities concerned.

F. H. WONG.
8678

NOTICE

MRS. C. SCHMUSER and family wish to thank their friends for their attendance and for the beautiful flowers sent; those who so kindly assisted in the choral service; and Pastor von Probst for his kind services in their recent sad bereavement.
8672-F-6

Bank Holidays

The Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 7th February, on account of China New Year Holidays.
8623

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, a first-class Chinese or Japanese amah for 2 children. Would have to go to Vladivostock for a few months. Good salary. Apply 9, Park Lane.
8620-F-8

HOUSES TO LET

NO. 67, Route Vallon, near French Park, containing three rooms on ground floor, four bed-rooms, three tiled bathrooms with hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from March 1st. Apply to 75, Route Vallon, Telephone W.169.
8675

TO LET, flat on Bubbling Well Road, two rooms, bathroom, servants' quarters, kitchen and garage. Apply to Box 217, THE CHINA PRESS.
8653-F-8

TO LET, beginning from the 15th, a nice flat of two well-furnished rooms, in a private family, modern bath, with hot and cold water attached. Eminently suitable for 1 or 2 bachelors. Apply to Box 218, THE CHINA PRESS.
8651-F-8

TO LET, at once, unfurnished house, six rooms, with two bathrooms and all modern conveniences, Hongkew district. Apply to Box 139, THE CHINA PRESS.
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CHINESE TEACHER wanted, to teach Shanghai dialect. Must speak first-class English and have good experience. Apply to Box 229, THE CHINA PRESS.
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TRAINED NURSE, going to the United States in the spring, wishes to takes charge of invalid en route. Apply I. MacDonald, Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai.
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ROOMS WITH BOARD
BY DAY OR MONTH.
Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.
Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable Rooms with full board, from $55. Table Boarders $45 per month. Centrally situated. Proprietress personally supervises the Kitchen.
8251 Telephone 3482

TO LET, two large well-furnished rooms, with bathroom and verandah attached. Also one small room. Terms moderate. Apply 150, North Szechuen Road Extension.
8673-F-9

TO LET, in private German family, Avenue Joffre, one large furnished bedroom, with bathroom and verandah attached (facing south), with board, and use of telephone. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 225, THE CHINA PRESS.
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TO LET, in Nos. 8, 9 and 11 Quinsan Gardens, comfortable furnished rooms with board. Reasonable terms.
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8665

TO LET, comfortable rooms, board if desired. Moderate terms, 7, Wayside Road.
8670-F-8

TO LET, well-furnished rooms, with use of kitchen, in German family near Range Road. Apply to Box 104, THE CHINA PRESS.
8379

TO LET, furnished rooms, with verandah and bathrooms attached. Excellent German kitchen. 33, Boone Road.
8659-F-6

TO LET, very large room, also smaller room, with bathrooms attached, facing Race Course. Terms moderate, 45, Bubbling Well Road.
8643-F-9

BOARD AND RESIDENCE, To let, one large bed-sitting-room, with bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or two friends; also one small room. Terms moderate. 35, Boone Road.
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TENNIS LAWN wanted, for approaching season. Hongkew district, Chapei included. Apply, stating particulars regarding situation, rental etc., to Box 220, THE CHINA PRESS.
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WANTED, second-hand set Golf Clubs and bag. Apply to Box 224, THE CHINA PRESS.
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FOR SALE, all copies of THE CHINA PRESS relating to the War, complete from July 23rd, 1914, up to date; first three months bound. Please apply to Box 219, THE CHINA PRESS.
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FOR SALE, newly-overhauled Victoria, in excellent condition, price moderate. Apply Box 205, THE CHINA PRESS.
8650

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 11

Intimate Peeps at our American Beauties

No 12. The Bouquet

Posed Especially by

Miss Martha Hedman

Photographs by

Campbell Studios N.Y.

NEW DISCOVERIES ALL OVER THE EARTH

It May Be An EXTRA RIB That Makes Your ARM LAME

By William Brady, M. D.

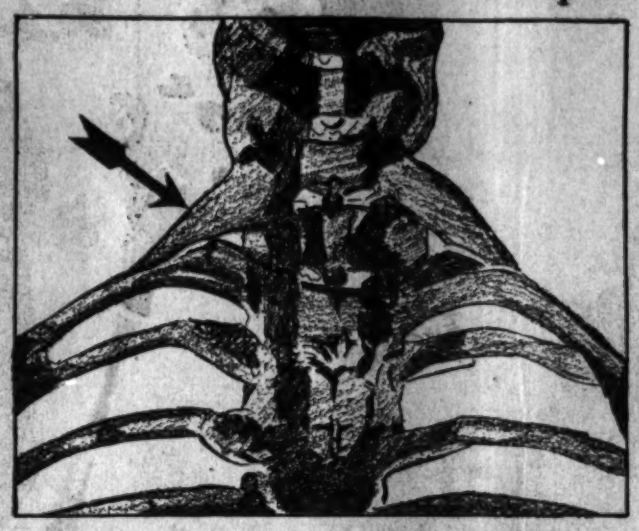
IN these days of surgical exploration and X-ray corroboration a good many queer things are discovered about the inside works of the ever mysterious human machine. For instance X-ray photography has taught us that when a patient places his hand upon his stomach and proceeds to slander that hard-working organ there is a fair chance that the stomach may not be there at all, but down visiting the appendix or away on a junketing trip somewhere along the alimentary canal.

Among the most curious disclosures of X-ray photography is the fact that some people have an extra pair of ribs in the neck where ribs have no right to be. And in the past these individuals have been permitted to suffer for years with what was called "neuritis," "neuralgia" or even aneurism, because the symptoms caused by cervical ribs closely simulate those of the conditions named.

Although there is generally a pair of these ribs, the symptoms complained of are usually limited to one side. And these symptoms vary considerably in different cases, the only constant complaint being intermittent or continuous pain, numbness, coldness or cramps in one arm over a period of years. The mere fact of long duration is against the diagnosis of neuritis, because neuritis rarely continues for years.

Another suggestive symptom of cervical rib is the marked susceptibility to moderate cold. While a neuritis of the arm may be accompanied by such sensitiveness it is not so pronounced as in cases of cervical rib.

Science Discovers That Some People Have an EXTRA RIB OR TWO IN THE NECK Where Ribs Have No Right to Be



An X-Ray Photograph of a Woman's Upper Ribs, Revealing an Extra Rib in Her Neck.

Victims of the latter condition will suffer if the arm or hand is placed in cold water, or if it becomes uncovered on even a moderately cold night. They sometimes discover that pain is relieved if they lie with the hand elevated above the head, but if the arm and hand are not wrapped in cotton or flannel the discomfort from cold will force them to bring the arm down under the covers.

Cervical rib usually causes no trouble until adolescence, and in most cases not until after the twentieth year.

Women, somehow, seem to have a monopoly on cervical ribs, about nine out of every ten cases noted being among members of the sex which is said to owe so much to one of the original thoracic ribs of man.

The onset of the trouble is very gradual, without apparent exciting cause. But sometimes coincidences are assumed to be causes of the symptoms of cervical rib. For example, in one case an attack of typhoid fever had preceded the pain and was supposed to have left a "neuritis" as an after-effect. In another case the woman had taken a tramp in the woods on a cold day and experienced the first pain in her arm soon afterward—thus, to her own satisfaction at least, establishing the well-worn, but nowadays rather dubious diagnosis of "taking cold."

We have stormed mostly in vain against the vulgar propensity to attribute every illness to "taking cold," but here we have a pretty good case, at last. It is difficult to imagine that "exposure" could cause a rib to grow in a lady's neck over night!

In all cases of cervical rib the two factors most responsible for attacks of pain are cold and the use of the arm. The pain is always more marked and frequent in the Winter months than during the warmer season.

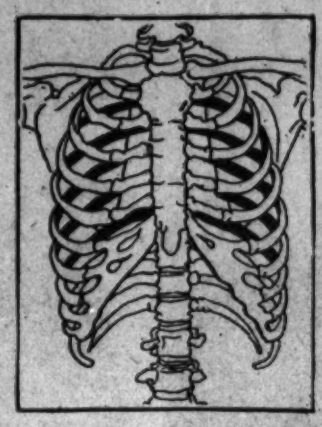
One patient had attacks of pain for years whenever she placed her hands in cold water. The pain was sometimes accompanied by cramps of the fingers and intense blanching of the skin of the hand. This patient would also have an attack of pain if she got out of bed in a cold room.

In every instance of cervical rib there is a tendency for the symptoms to become more severe and persistent.

The pain is usually described as dull in character, and may be confined to the forearm or felt in the upper arm, shoulder or between the shoulders.

Numbness and tingling of the fingers is frequent even when there is no pain present.

Some patients have severe cramping of the fingers after carrying even a light package in the hand. One patient had such cramps for ten years before acute pain developed. The cramp was not painful, but the patient had to use her other hand to straighten out the fingers after a cramp—a very suggestive symptom of cervical rib.



What Your Ribs Look Like if Nature Has Given You Only the Normal Number.

In all patients the arm tires quickly. Many suffer only from fatigue or numbness when writing or sewing or doing other light work with the hand, which disappears after a few minutes' rest.

As a rule blanching or blueness of the hand or arm is observed after moderate exposure to cold. In one patient the hand and arm was continually pale and would not redden appreciably even when placed in hot water. In others the hand was noticeably blue, contrasting strikingly with the normal color of the other arm. A nurse with a cervical rib achieved quite an unenviable reputation for her one cold hand.

Unlike neuritis of the brachial plexus (the great nerve plexus which supplies the arm), cervical rib causes no marked atrophy or wasting of muscles and skin. In neuritis of any severity there is always thinning and shiny appearance of the skin, and shrinking or wasting of the muscles involved.

Any adult with such symptoms in one arm—especially if they have continued more than a year—should make sure the trouble is not caused by a cervical rib. This can be done by having an X-ray photograph of the neck taken.

It is difficult, usually impossible to feel the superfluous rib in the neck.

The cervical rib may be very short. In one case it proved only half an inch long, and for that reason had been overlooked by a former X-ray examiner as a cause of the patient's trouble. Yet its surgical removal brought prompt and permanent relief.

The X-ray photograph in possible cases of cervical rib must be interpreted by an expert. The unexperienced examiner may mistake a cervical rib for an unusually long transverse process on a cervical vertebra. Sometimes the cervical rib curves sharply forward and inward, and that, too, might be misinterpreted as a long transverse process. A second plate made at a different angle will bring out the true state of affairs.

When we sit for a portrait we allow the photographer to make two or three exposures in order to get us right. The X-ray man should have the same privilege.

The more negatives the X-ray man makes of your neck and chest the better will the chances be of determining positively whether or not it is an extra rib that is causing you so much persistent pain, making your fingers feel numb and tingly and interfering with your work thorugh your arm's inability to bear cold or fatigue for any great length of time.

Victims of cervical rib so fortunate as to have the true condition recognized may submit to operation for its removal with the assurance of relief, although it may take weeks or months to regain full strength of the arm after the operation.

SCOLDING WIVES Are A BLESSING

BECAUSE his wife is a perpetual "scold" many a husband is apt to think he married the only mean woman on earth, but the man who really knows life and who really amounts to anything considers his scolding wife a great blessing, and lays all credit for his success at her feet.

A scolding wife is like a cross school teacher who makes her pupils get a lesson. While as children we hated her from the very roots of her hair to the toes of her boots, we can remember every word she practically pounded into us. We may remember, also, some sweet angel-faced young teacher who used to smile upon us, but we have no remembrance of anything she ever taught us. In the same way the scolding wife may not be very pleasing just at the time she is scolding, but she certainly plants the seeds of ambition, better work, higher living and general success in her husband's heart, and if he is half a man he will some day thank her for having spurred him on.

The wife who never scolds may win her husband's approval, but she will never help him to get higher on the ladder. The wife who points out a man's ability and constantly tells him he is not doing his best, that he has a good brain but he does not use it, that he is too easily satisfied with his surroundings, and really "picks" on him instead of telling him that he is "a dear boy," is a real helpmate.

No doubt a wife can "spoil" a good husband just as easily as a mother a good son. "The big stick" helps many a boy to keep in the straight and narrow path, and a stinging word from the lips of a wife helps the right kind of a man to battle more successfully with life. We may like the people who tell us everything we do is "all right" better than those who criticise us, but our knowledge would be wonderfully limited if we never underwent correction.

A man has to listen to a scolding wife because the less he listens the more she talks! Many a man would like to go home in a nice gay little mood, but he thinks of his "scolding" wife and is thankful the next day that he did not. Many a man would be satisfied with a flat pocketbook, but he knows he will meet a woman at his door who will expect more, and so he puts a little more steam on, calls forth a little more energy and takes home a big roll on Saturday night. And so many a man has improved his character and surroundings just because he didn't want to be scolded.

Nor does such a man ever regret that he has reformed or made a snug fortune, any more than the schoolboy ever regrets knowing his lesson or walking the straight and narrow path because his mother showed him the way. It matters not in later years whether he was led by the ruler or "the big stick"—the only point is, he got there! And so, as a man grows older and looks back, he doesn't care if his wife was a little severe with him, or even a regular scold, because he got there, anyway, and one of the reasons he did was because she made him step lively!

YOUR BEAUTY Is As DEEP AS YOUR MUSCLES

THERE is an old proverb that "beauty is only skin deep." Like many old proverbs, it is entirely wrong. A good complexion is an aid to beauty, but the real charm of a woman lies in the underlying muscle sculpture over which the skin is drawn. A pudgy-faced woman might have the complexion of Aurora, goddess of the dawn, but the pendent cheeks and double chin would be an absolute barrier to any claims as a Venus.

Helen of Troy and Cleopatra of Egypt are, perhaps, the two women of history whose names are the most historic symbols of beauty, and the athletic nature of both is well known. One has but to read of the games of Nausicaa and her maidens to see how they developed their muscles; or the story of Atalanta's race against the fleetest of all men to learn how agility was prized, even in Hellenic Greece, later than the time of Troy. Again, Cleopatra is described by a contemporary as a "lithe and wiry little witch." Julius Caesar was conquered by her suppleness and youth, even as Antony, years later, fell a victim to her languorous and exotic love.

The lines of the face are muscle lines. A kindly or a cross expression is a matter of muscle training. As by the use of dumb-bells you can make your biceps strong, or by lifting weights put great knots of muscles on the shoulders, so will the constant exercise of the muscles of the face in alertness give a bright expression, and a responsiveness of look will quickly make a face attractive.

The drooping shoulders and the sagging figure are admittedly the result of lack of proper exercise, and women go to gymnasiums to try to straighten up. But how many more have tired-looking eyes and an uninterested (and therefore uninteresting) droop of the mouth! "Madame," said a witty abbe to Mme. de Stael, when she was quite old, "you look as though you had been waiting all your life for the words I am now saying!" Of how many men and women that one meets to-day could this be said?

Why do peers marry chorus girls and actresses? The answer is very easy. They are tired of the "bored" look on the faces of the women they meet. It is the business of a woman on the stage to look interested. The muscles of the face are exercised. Little by little the expression secures the charm of vivacity, and the peer plunges into matrimony. Good wives, too, very many of them have made.

Remember, too, that the expression of the face begins to affect the character. If the face that looks back at us from the glass is a smiling face it will begin to make a smiling character within; if the mirror shows us a glum or a cross visage we shall grow to think of ourselves as gloomy or irritable, and will become so.

The girl who is always overpainted and over-powdered is a victim of this curious psychology of the mirror. The face she sees there is often a false one—not her real one—and it helps to make a false nature. The sense of deception begins to show, and more paint is added to hide it. That way, beauty can never lie. If it were only skin deep, paint might serve, but no amount of rouge can train the muscles rightly.

Science Has a Good JOKE on CONGRESSMEN

WHEN the Congressmen were framing the famous Harrison law forbidding the sale of narcotics and habit-forming drugs, they searched the dictionaries for every word that seemed suspicious. Of course, the word "morphine" was put into the law at once, and in the course of the search for other forms of morphine the Congressmen came across a drug called "apomorphin."

Here was a prize! Here was the wicked morphine masquerading under a name which might elude less vigilant watchmen! So among the forbidden drugs listed in the Harrison law is apomorphin, which must not be sold for the reason that it is "a habit-forming drug."

The joke is that apomorphin is an emetic. If you take it you vomit. If you take it again you have the same result.

It is a comfort to know that our Congressmen have made it very difficult for the great American public to form the vicious habit of taking an emetic—at least in the form of apomorphin.

EVERY FARM Needs MORE BIRDS

THE present bird population is much less than it ought to be, according to the biologists. Every farmer should give birds more protection and encouragement for every increase in their numbers means a corresponding decrease in the number of insect pests.

While one usually thinks of the objectionable English species when the word "sparrow" is mentioned, there are some forty species of sparrows in North America which are helpful rather than harmful and should be encouraged rather than discouraged.

The complaints against the robin have dwelt on his fondness for cherries, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, pears, peaches, prunes, grapes and even olives in California. The bluebird's consumption of cultivated fruits seems more limited, being practically confined to cherries, raspberries and blackberries, and its fruit-eating period is very short, being only from late Fall to early Spring when the insects which it prefers are scarce.

A government bulletin contains a list of ornamental plants bearing berries which, it is suggested, might be planted in regions where the robin and bluebird are occasionally compelled to feed on cultivated varieties of fruit and berries.

In olive regions, for instance, if a robin can find such berries as Madrona, Heteromeles and Cascara he will prefer them to the cultivated fruit valued by man. Mistletoe and elderberries are among the varieties recommended for the bluebird in particular. Dogwood, pepper berries, china berries and hackberries are popular with the robin, and, in the north, cedar, smilax and holly give them both food and shelter. The best time of year for transplanting woody plants is late Fall or Winter.

The United States Department of Agriculture's biologist advises farmers by all means to encourage the robin and the bluebird, considering that they will more than compensate for occasional depredations by the assistance rendered in killing undesirable insects and that they can be pretty effectually kept from eating valuable fruits if they are provided with a supply of wild ones for Winter diet when insect food is scarce.

Why Our CALABASH PIPES ARE SO EXPENSIVE

One of the Gourds from Which Calabash Pipes Are Made.

THE man to whom Christmas brought a calabash pipe has a piece of property which is likely to increase in value as long as the war lasts.

Such a pipe has always been one of the most expensive forms in which tobacco can be consumed. The reason is that no two of the crooked necks of the large gourd from which the pipes are made are exactly alike. Machinery cannot be used in their manufacture, and each pipe has to be carefully fitted by hand with a special lining and mouthpiece. Then, too, only the best formed gourds are suitable for pipes. And the war is raising the price of calabashes every day because in South Africa, where most of the gourds are grown, and in London, where they are made into pipes, people are busy with more important things.

Yet even if calabashes were worth twice their weight in gold, many smokers would be reluctant about giving them up. They are the lightest pipes made for their size, are graceful in shape, color like meerschaums and give a delightfully cool smoke.

It was discovered some years ago that with a little care and patience it was possible to cause the calabash gourd necks to grow into any desired shape. To do this it is necessary to provide half-inch boards six by eight inches in size, riddled with quarter-inch holes as close together as they can be bored. Each board has its accompaniment of five or six pegs, which should be about three inches long, whittled to fit the holes, and padded with cloth so that they will not scratch the tender gourd.

One of these boards is required for each pipe until its neck is set at the right curve; then it can be removed and used for another. The gourd, when still quite young and before its delicate neck has hardened, is laid on the board and gently bent in the desired direction and pegged in place. By the following day the tension will be relaxed and the fruit can be still further forced into shape. Three or four resettings of the pegs are usually enough to carry the gourd to the point where the neck is fixed in form.

When the gourd's growth is completed the neck end is cut off and the pith carefully removed from the inside. The outside cuticle is scraped off with a sharp knife and then polished with whiting or pumice.

Further steps in the manufacture of the pipes have to be postponed until the gourds are well seasoned. This is a process that requires great care, for, unless the temperature and other conditions are exactly right, there is great danger of unsightly spots on the gourds.

When the gourd is well seasoned the tip of the small end is cut off and an opening made into the narrow cavity of the neck with a knife blade. Into this opening the mouthpiece of rubber or amber is fitted.

The large, trumpet-like end of the gourd neck is next cut with a fine saw at the proper angle and low enough so that a cheap meerschaum bowl will fit into it.

A stiff paste made of plaster of paris and water is spread for half an inch inside the rim of the gourd neck. The meerschaum bowl is first greased and then forced into place against the fresh plaster and left just long enough to allow the plaster to set slightly.

The setting for the bowl is completed by scraping the plaster of paris enough to allow for the thickness of a thin strip of cork which is glued smoothly over the surface of the plaster.

The great advantage of the calabash pipe is that the bowl occupies but a small part of the hollow neck and the remainder of the space forms a receptacle below the bowl which keeps the juices from entering the stem and allows the smoke to cool.

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SCIENCE NOW KNOWS—

Dancing to Cure Insanity.

DANCING has been found to have a very beneficial effect upon the insane, and in Philadelphia's great municipal hospital at Blockley large classes of the patients are being instructed regularly in the intricacies of the fox trot and other modern dances.

How to Banish London's Fog.

HAVING discovered that powerful electric voltage will precipitate the particles of carbon and other substances which result in fog, Sir Oliver Lodge proposes to clear up London's murky atmosphere by stringing over the city a network of wires, through which a powerful electric current will be passed.

Salt Water Improves Coal.

IN recovering cargoes of coal from sunken vessels it has been discovered that the combustion of coal is improved by submergence in salt water. Coal subjected to the action of sea water for a number of years will burn almost entirely away, leaving only a small amount of ash and no clinkers. Crates of coal, each holding approximately two tons, were submerged by the British Admiralty in 1903, and at different times since certain of them have been raised and experiments conducted. The tests all have been in favor of the salt-water treatment.

The Little Furs

By Lady Duff Gordon

Two Views of a Gala Evening Dress

Striped Taffeta Gown, with a Satin Border Made in a Deeper Shade

A White Velvet Evening Dress Trimmed with Black Fox Fur. This Is a Wonderfully Attractive Example of the Use to Which the "Little Furs" Are Being Put This Season. The Model Is One of "Lucile's"

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

By Lady Duff-Gordon

("LUCILE")

WITH the first fall of snow the question of furs and their uses seems to be more interesting than anything else I can think of for the moment.

Furs are used this year as much and even more than ever as a trimming as well as for warmth, while they are being mixed in many queer ways to form both design in texture and in color. The queer colored dyed furs of last season have completely disappeared. They were much too eccentric and easily copied to be long lived, as were the dyed wigs or anything else so eccentric that make such a sudden appearance.

Furs as before are still dyed, but only in colors that are natural or seemingly natural. In some cases fox is made a little bluer or Kolinsky a little redder or darker, but whatever fur is used, it is only slightly removed in color from the natural.

The making up of furs this season has the greatest charm, and I have used many little novelties that are extremely attractive. One happy idea is the very little narrow bands of rope fur which make the daintiest and most charming of trimmings. Very narrow strips of fur are twisted closely together around a long cord, and give the effect of a very fine long tail and can be used in bands of any length. This comes in particularly happy just now, as the weight of any heavy fur on the tulle evening skirts of to-day would pull them down, destroying immediately the "sticking-out" appearance so necessary in the present day gowns.

I have also used this same fur on coats. Moleskin is made in several new ways—sometimes in stripes of two shades of mole; sometimes in stripes with the grain of the fur going in opposite directions; sometimes in checkered or even mosaic designs. These are, of course, on whole garments, which are generally bordered with a broad band of either skunk or fox.

I have made a number of what I call three-piece dresses, the skirt being of fur to the knees, the chiffon trimmed with fur to match for the upper part, over which is worn a coat which reaches down to the fur part of the dress, and is worn with the hat and muff to match.

A number of my gowns have very large cuffs made of heavy fur, and on sleeves about eight inches too long, which pull down over the hands, or when not in use are rucked up over the arms, giving quite a decorative appearance.

I have one or two shawls that are rather attractive. They are made like ordinary plain lengths of material, nothing to recommend them but the fur itself, which the wearer herself adapts. There is nothing to it at all whatsoever, but about two and a half yards long by a yard and a quarter wide of moleskin, sealskin or tailless ermine lined with some contrasting short fur. It is just a blanket and nothing else, but is worn with the most delightful effect on a slim woman who knows properly how to manipulate such things.

Above you will find a picture of a striped taffeta gown with a satin border made in a deeper shade. In the front it has a tiny little apron bordered with the fur I described above. The bodice is made high in front, with a deep "V" in the back. The sleeves describe themselves. Notice the odd way in which the lady is wearing her hair. In the front it is still close to the head, while besides the little braids three small puffs appear rather far back on the crown.

A gala evening dress appears, with two views. It is of lemon colored taffeta faced with pink over a petticoat of the same, which is of brocade with silver flowers. A little pink satin bodice with a diagonal band of fur, the sash in shades of citron, orange and pink, finished with a bouquet of flowers, complete this simple but dignified gown.

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The China Press

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Thomas F. Millard, *Managing Editor.*

In The Trenches Of Champagne

By Richard Harding Davis

IN Artois we were "personally conducted." There were two charming French officers who acted as our hosts, guides, and guardians; four American newspaper men, a Dutch journalist, and a Spanish poet. In a way, we were the guests of the War Department; in any case we tried to behave as such. It was no more proper for us to see what we were not invited to see than to bring our own wine to another man's dinner. What we saw increased our admiration for the marvelous efficiency and organization of the French Army, but we did not get very near the first trench. For purposes of description, not a bit further than when we were in New York. The official explanation was that there were too many of us, that we offered a target to the enemy. We valiantly protested we were paid to be targets, but our polite hosts would not permit us to earn our wages.

In Champagne it was entirely different. I was alone with a car and a chauffeur and a blue slip of paper. It permitted me to remain in a "certain place" inside the war zone for ten days. I did not believe it was true. I recalled other trips over the same roads a year before, which finally led to the Cherche-Midi prison, and each time I showed the blue slip to the gendarmes I shivered. But the gendarmes seemed satisfied, and as they permitted us to pass further and further into the forbidden land the chauffeur began to treat me almost as an equal. And so, with as little incident as one "taxis" from Madison Square to Central Park, we motored from Paris into the sound of the guns.

At the "certain place" the General was absent in the trenches, but the Chief of Staff asked what I most wanted to see. It was as though the fairy god-mother had given you one wish. I chose Rheims, and to spend the night there. The Chief of Staff waved a wand in the shape of a second piece of paper, and we were in Rheims. To a Colonel we presented the two slips of paper, and, in turn, he asked what was wanted. A year before I had seen the cathedral when it was being bombarded, when it still was burning. I asked if I might revisit it.

"And after that " said the Colonel.

It was much too good to be real. I would wake and find myself again in Cherche-Midi prison. Outside the sounds of the guns were now very close. They seemed to be just around the corner, on the roof of the next house.

"Of course, what I really want is to visit the first trench."

It was like asking a Mason to reveal the mysteries of his order, a priest to tell the secrets of the confessional. The Colonel commanded the presence of Lieutenant Blank. With alarm I awaited his coming. Did a military prison yawn, and was he to act as my escort? I had been too bold. I should have asked to see only the third trench. At the order the Colonel gave, Lieutenant Blank expressed surprise. But, with a shrug, as though ridding himself of all responsibility, his superior officer showed the blue slip. It was a pantomime, with which by repetition we became familiar. In turn each officer would express surprise; the other officer would shrug, point to the blue slip, and we would pass forward.

The cathedral did not long detain us. Outside, for protection, it was boarded up, packed tightly in sand bags; inside, it had been swept of broken glass, and the paintings, tapestries, and the carved images on the altars had been removed. A professional sacristan spoke a set speech, telling me of things I had seen with my own eyes; of burning rafters that spared the Gobelin tapestries, of the priceless glass trampled under foot, of the dead and wounded Germans lying in the straw that had given the floor of the cathedral the look of a barn. Now it is as empty of decoration as the Pennsylvania Railroad station in New York. It is a beautiful shell waiting for the day to come when the candles will be relit, the incense toss before the altar, the gray walls glow again with the colors of tapestries and paintings. The windows only will not bloom as before. The glass the Emperor's shells destroyed, all the king's horses and all the King's men cannot restore.

The professional guide, who is already so professional that he is exchanging German cartridges for tips, supplied a morbid detail of impossible bad taste. Among the German wounded there was a Major (I remember describing him a year ago as looking like a college professor) who, when the fire came, was one of those the priests could not save, and who was burned alive. Marks in the gray surface of a pillar against which he reclined, and grease spots on the stones of the floor are supposed to be evidences of his end, a torture brought upon him by the shells of his own people. Mr. Kipling has written that there are many who "hope and pray these signs will be respected by our children's children." In warfare there is nothing so savagely implacable as the middle-class civilian Englishman who advocates "reprisals," and brass bands to encourage other Englishmen to recruit. Mr. Kipling's hope shows an imperfect conception of the purposes of a cathedral. It is a house dedicated to God, and on earth, to peace and good-will among men. It is not erected to teach generations of little children to gloat over the fact that an enemy, even a German officer, was by accident burned alive.

Personally, I feel the sooner those who introduced "frightfulness" to France, Belgium, and neutral seas are hunted down and destroyed, the better. But the stonemason should get to work and remove those stains from the Rheims Cathedral. Instead, for our children's children, would not a tablet to Edith Cavell be better, or one to the French priest, Abbe Thinot, who carried the wounded Germans from the burning cathedral, and who later, while carrying French wounded from the field of battle, was himself hit three times, and of his wounds died?

I hinted to the Lieutenant that the cathedral would remain for some time, but that the trenches would soon be plowed into turnip beds. So we moved toward the trenches. The officer commanding them lived in what he described as the deck of a battleship sunk under ground. It was a happy simile. He had his conning tower, in which, with a telescope through a slit in a steel plate, he could sweep the countryside. He had a fire-control station, executive officers, wardroom, cook's galley, his own cabin equipped with telephones, electric lights, and running water. There was a carpet on the floor, a gay overlet on a four-poster bed, photographs on his dressing table, and flowers. All of these were buried deep under ground. A puzzling detail was a perfectly good brass lock and key on his door. I asked if it were to keep out shells or burglars. And he explained that the door, with the lock intact, had been blown off its hinges in a house of which no part was now standing. He had borrowed it, as he had borrowed everything else in the subterranean warship, from the near-by ruins.

He was an extremely light-hearted and courteous host, but he frowned suspiciously when he asked if I knew a correspondent named Beveridge. I hastily repudiated Beveridge. I knew him not, I said, as a correspondent, but as a politician who possibly had high hopes of the German vote. "He dined with us," said the Colonel, "and then wrote against France." I suggested it was at their own risk if they welcomed those who already had been with the Germans and who had been received by the German Emperor, and that this is no war for neutrals.

Then began a walk of over a mile through an open drain. The walls were of chalk as hard as flint. Unlike the mud trenches in Artois, there were no slides to block the miniature canal. It was as firm and compact as a whitewashed stone cell. From the main drain on either side ran other drains, culs-de-sac, cellars, trapdoors, and ambushes. Overhead hung balls of barb wire that, should the French troops withdraw, could be dropped, and so block the trench behind them. If you raised your head they playfully snatched off your cap. It was like ducking under innumerable bridges of live wires.

The drain opened at last into a wrecked town. Its ruins were complete. It made Pompeii look like a furnished flat. The officer of the day joined us here, and to him the Lieutenant resigned the post of guide. My new host wore a steel helmet, and at his belt dangled a mask against gas. He led us to the end of what had been a street, and which was now barricaded with huge timbers, steel doors, like those to a gambling house, intricate cat's cradles of wire, and solid steel plates.

To go back seemed the only way open. But the officer in the steel cap dived through a slit in the iron girders, and, as he disappeared, beckoned. I followed down a well that dropped straight into the very bowels of the earth. It was very dark, and only crosspieces of wood offered a slippery footing. Into the darkness, with hands pressed against the well, and with feet groping for the log steps, we tobogganed down, down, down. We turned into a tunnel, and, by the slant of the ground, knew we were now mounting. There was a square of sunshine, and we walked out and into a graveyard. It was like a dark change in the theater. The last scene had been the ruins of a town, a gate like those of the Middle Ages, studded with bolts, reinforced with steel plates, guarded by men-at-arms in steel casques, and then the dark change into a graveyard, with grass and growing flowers, gravel walks, and hedges.

The graves were old, the monuments and urns above them moss-covered, but one was quite new, and the cross above it said that it was the grave of a German aviator. As they passed it the French officers saluted. We entered a trench as straight as the letter Z. And at each twist and turn we were covered by an eye in a steel door. An attacking party advancing would have had as much room in which to dodge that eye as in a bathtub. One man with his magazine rifle could have halted a dozen. And when in the newspapers you read that one man has captured twenty prisoners he probably was looking at them through the peephole in one of these steel doors.

We zigzagged into a cellar, and below the threshold of some one's front door. The trench led directly under it. The house into which the door had opened was destroyed, possibly those who once had entered by it also were destroyed, and it now swung in air with men crawling like rats below it, its half doors banging and groaning—the wind, with ghostly fingers, opening them to no one, closing them on nothing. The trench wriggled through a garden and we could see, flung across the narrow strip of sky above us, the branch of an apple tree, and with one shoulder brushed the several roots of the same tree. Then the trench led outward and we passed beneath a railroad track, the ties reposing on air, and supported by, instead of supporting, the iron rails.

We had been moving between garden walls, cellar walls; sometimes hidden by ruins, sometimes diving like moles into tunnels. We remained on no one level, nor for any time continued in any one direction. It was entirely fantastic, entirely unreal. It was like visiting a new race of beings, who turned day into night, who, like bats, warlocks, wolves, hide in caves, and shunned the sunlight.

By the ray of an electric torch we saw where these underground people store their food. Where, against siege, are great casks of water, dungeons packed with ammunition, more dungeons, more ammunition. We saw, always by the shifting, pointing finger of the electric torch, sleeping quarters underground, dressing stations for the wounded underground. In niches at every turn were gas extinguishers. They were as many, as much a matter of course, as fire extinguishers in a modern hotel. They were exactly like those machines advertised in seed catalogues for spraying fruit trees. They are worn on the back like a knapsack. Through a short rubber hose a fluid attacks and dissipates the poison gases.

The sun set, and we proceeded in the light of a full moon. It needed only this to give to our journey the unreality of a nightmare. Long since I had lost all sense of direction. It was not only a maze and labyrinth, but it held to no level. At times, concealed by walls of chalk, we walked erect, and then, like wood-chucks, dived into earthen burrows. For a long distance we crawled, bending double, through a tunnel. At intervals lamps as yet unlit protruded from either side, and to warn us of these from the darkness a voice would call, "Attention a gauche," "Attention a droite." The air grew foul, and the pressure on the ear-drums like that of the tunnel under the North River. We came out and drew deep breath as though we had been long under water.

We were in the first trench. It was, at places, from 300 to 40 yards distant from the Germans. No one spoke, or only in whispers. The moonlight turned the men at arms into ghosts. Their silence added to their unreality. I felt like Rip Van Winkle hemmed in by the goblin crew of Henry Hudson. From somewhere near us, above or below, to the right or left, the "seventy-fives," as though aroused by the moon, began like terriers to bark viciously. The officer in the steel casque paused to listen, fixed their position, and named them. How he knew where they were, how he knew where he was himself, was all part of the mystery. Rats, jet black in the moonlight, scurried across the open places, scrambled over our feet, ran boldly between them. We scared them, perhaps, but not half so badly as they scared me.

We pushed on past sentinels, motionless, silent, fatefully awake. The moonlight had turned their blue uniforms white, and flashed on their steel helmets. They were like men in armor, and so still that only when you brushed against them, cautiously, as men change places in a canoe, did you feel they were alive. At times one of them, thinking something in the gardens of barb wire had moved, would loosen his rifle, and there would be a flame and flare of red, and then again silence, the silence of the hunter stalking a wild beast, of the officer of the law, gun in hand, waiting for the breathing of the burglar to betray his presence.

The next morning I called to make my compliments to the General. He was a splendid person, as alert as a steel lance. He demanded what I had seen.

"Nothing!" he protested. "You have seen nothing. When you return from Servia, come to Champagne again, and I myself will show you something of interest."

I am curious to see what he calls "something of interest."

A Surgeon's Novel View Of Peace And War

DR. GEORGE W. CRILE, the distinguished Cleveland surgeon, is far from being for peace at the price of national degeneracy. Indeed, he hopes that as man comes to comprehend his own mechanism he may reach "a grade of civilization which will enable him to invigorate himself without ruin."

"Struggle," Dr. Crile contends, "is a biological necessity, and even war is preferable to pusillanimous peace leading to degeneracy."

Returned from Europe, where he was surgeon in charge of the Lakeside Unit of Western Reserve University at Neuilly, Dr. Crile has just published the summary of his observations at the front in a little book entitled "A Mechanistic view of Peace and War," issued by the Macmillan Company. It is an extraordinary book.

Dynamic, driven by unforgettable pictures of the appalling destruction he has seen, he protests his conviction that those primitive forces which produce the disastrous phenomena of war may be utilized for the evolution of longer and more secure cycles of peace. He has packed his book so close with scientific exposition that its hundred-odd pages are the equivalent of a more expansive author's three hundred. The illustrations, of which three are some fifty, are in part photographs and in part photomicrographs; the latter more illuminating to the scientific than to the lay eye, and all carefully chosen to leave in the reader's mind memorable patterns of Dr. Crile's special message.

It is no message of the universal brotherhood of man banded in the altruist's dream of peace that Dr. Crile conveys, from introduction to soberly optimistic and constructive conclusion. He says at once:

"As I reflected upon the intensive application of man to war in cold, rain, and mud; in rivers, canals, and lakes; under ground, in the air, and under the sea; infested with vermin, covered with scabs, adding the stench of his own filthy body to that of his decomposing comrades; hairy, begrimed, bedraggled, and with unflagging zeal striving [illegible] to kill his fellows; and as I felt within myself the mystical urge of the sound of great cannon, I realized that war is a normal state of man."

The brotherhood of man nevertheless gleams for a moment, like a star, through his darker records, and the moment is noted in this vivid way:

"While the proximity of the trenches has brought intensive fighting, it has also brought its counterpart—fraternizing between the opposing sides. The men hear each other talk and sing, one side signals, the other answers, and their representatives appear and exchange tobacco, food, and newspapers. * * * On Christmas Day the son of an English friend of mine participated in a friendly exchange of greetings. The soldiers on each side agreed mutually to the cessation of hostilities, and spent the day in chatting and burying their dead. Officers ordered their men back to the trenches. The men, however, agreed that until a stated hour they would shoot into the air. When that hour arrived both sides put on the mask of war and resumed the business of killing each other. Soldiers have told me that they find it difficult, at times impossible, to shoot an individual enemy when they can see his face so clearly that he might again be recognized."

With this almost isolated reference to the sentiments that again and again actuate men otherwise brutalized, Dr. Crile returns to his analysis of man under varied conditions of warfare. The quick self-adaptation of men from the pursuits of peace to life at the front he describes thus:

"In the first impact of war many men in all of the armies became insane; many underwent nervous breakdown; some became hysterical; but the great majority became seasoned and maintained a state of good health. The rigid, alert, muscular response uses up much energy; the appetite is active, digestion good, and if the supply of food is adequate the balance of nutrition is maintained. I have observed, however, that soldiers in the trenches show unusual lines of strain upon their faces, giving them the appearance of being from five to ten years older than their actual ages."

The bodily reaction of artillerymen to concentrated fire Dr. Crile compares, in some cases, to that of workmen who experience caisson disease, or "bends," while laboring under atmospheric pressure in tunnels; the rarefication and condensation of the air causing such violent changes in the gaseous tension of the blood as to rupture blood vessels in the central nervous system. Artillery action he vividly qualifies: "It is like quarreling by telegraph." The psychology of waiting under fire, considered perhaps the most trying ordeal of the soldier, is analyzed as follows:

"Instinct urges him to face the oncoming enemy. He realizes the possibility of immediate death. His kinetic system (the group of organs in the body by means of which man and animals transform the potential energy contained in the blood into muscular action, emotion, body heat) is speeded to the utmost. He is activated for a fierce physical attack. He is under extreme emotion. His heart pounds loudly against his ribs, his hands tremble, his knees shake, his body is flushed with heat; he is drenched with sweat.

"In mechanistic terms the phenomena manifested by the soldier waiting under fire may be interpreted as follows: His brain is activated by the approach of the enemy. The activated brain in turn stimulates the adrenals, the thyroid, the liver. In consequence thyreoidin, adrenalin, and glycogen are thrown into the blood in more than normal quantities. These activating substances are for the purpose of attack or escape. As the secretions thus mobilized are utilized in neither attack nor escape, heat and the muscular actions of shaking and trembling are produced. The rapid transformation of energy causes a correspondingly rapid production of acid by-products.

"These increased acid by-products stimulate the respiratory center to greater activity to eliminate the carbonic acid gas. The increased adrenalin output mobilizes the circulation and the limbs; withdraws the blood from the abdominal area; causes increased heart action and dilatation of the pupils. In addition, the increased acidity causes increased sweating, increased thirst, all these water phenomena being adaptations for the neutralization of acidity.

"Thus the intense activation of the soldier waiting under fire for orders is explained on mechanistic grounds, and the resultant changes in the brain, the adrenals, and the liver are easily demonstrable. It is this strong stimulation of the kinetic system to fight or to flight that in the first experience sometimes results in fleeing. The subsequent stimulus is never so intense as the primary stimulus, and with experience the kinetic system is progressively less driven, until at last the soldier is said to be steady under fire."

Soldiers, Dr. Crile continues, in his chapter on the phenomena of war, say that they find relief in any muscular action; but the supreme bliss of forgetfulness is in an orgy of lustful, satisfying killing in a hand-to-hand bayonet action, when the grunted breadth of the enemy is heard, and his blood flows warm on the hand. In this lust-satisfying encounter injuries are not felt, all is exhilaration; injury and death alike are painless. A life-sized photograph giving each detail of the face of a soldier thus transformed in the supreme moment of hand-to-hand combat would give, says Dr. Crile, the key to the origin of war. During phylogeny (species experience) those individuals who did not fight perished, and by perishing left no progeny. "And so it is that now," he adds, "most men—perhaps all men—under certain conditions face death and fight until death. So it is that now man, whom we consider as civilized, as self-controlled, as evolved to a higher plane than his savage progenitors, is thrilled by the death agony of his fellows. The action patterns of ontogeny (individual experience) seem but the shallow tracings upon the deep grooves of phylogeny; in the cultivated man of today is the beast of the phylogenetic yesterday."

In the chapter on the biologic interpretation of war, which follows that on war phenomena, Dr. Crile discusses these phylogenetic action patterns in their application to war; he shows war as the end effect of the action patterns previously established in a people. He says:

"Man is not a stranger to fight—the oceans would not hold the blood he has shed. The carcasses of his slain would heap the earth. Probably the entire surface of the earth has been many times slain in its organic forms, and perhaps the organic forms he has slain in greatest numbers have been those of his on kind. * * * The behavior of an individual or of a people the dominant action patterns of whose brains have been formed by responses to the stimuli of killing will be warlike, and cannot be otherwise."

To illustrate this throwback in phylogeny, Dr. Crile has set aside by side in this chapter the photograph of a gorilla and that of a Belgian soldier charging. Showing this face on the screen in a talk before a group of his fellow-surgeons at the Academy of Medicine, he said that this soldier killed eight men single-handed in hand-to-hand fighting, and he drew attention to the terrible intensity and ferocity of the man's facial expression, which he describes elsewhere. "In the hand-to-hand fight," he said, "the soldier sees neither to the right nor to the left. His eyes are fastened on one man—his man."

These are the terrible pictures which Dr. Crile presents of modern man at war. They are more discouraging to the idealist, the altruist, the utopian than the authenticated and unauthenticated reports of atrocities which characterized this first year of the war, because for every phase of man fighting which he presents Dr. Crile has the biological pedigree. Here is his picture of man today:

"Whatever the future may bring, man today betrays at every turn that he is in reality a red-handed glutton whose phylogenetic action patterns are facilitated for the killing of his own and other species; that with all of his beneficent control of the forces of nature he has created also vast forces for his own destruction, so vast that civilized man is today in a death struggle with the Frankenstein of his own creation; that although he controls a world of limitless force and endless machinery, he yet fails to control that all important mechanism—himself. Can this animal, blood-thirsty by nature and training, who produces and kills millions of animals yearly, and who kills at intervals hundreds of thousands of his fellow-men—can he be so modified as to live in relative peace? Can man in the possession of the power to create minimize his tenedency toward self-destruction?"

Dr. Crile's reply is the closing chapter of his book. It is entitled "Evolution Toward Peace." It is hardly fair to the author to summarize this chapter. It must be read in its context, and every individual must approach it according to his own notion of things. For in the final analysis evolution toward peace is a chapter on ethics.

In another place Dr. Crile says he does not believe that war can be eliminated from the web of life, and he is not certain that its complete elimination would be an ultimate advantage to man. He adds:

"The impulse to war is stronger than the desire to live; it is stronger than the fear of death. Those who believe that man is a mechanism evolved through an endless struggle for existence, and that the struggle among men differs only in kind and not in principle from the struggle among other animals or from the equally fierce struggle among plants, will turn for the explanation of war among men to the principle of evolution.

"The war reaction of a people is the final expression of its action patterns; their conduct is natural, inevitable. They are not to be blamed; they need to be understood. Nations having no action patterns for war need no praise for their peace; they also need to be understood. War and peace can be comprehended only when they are considered as end effects of action patterns established by phylogeny and ontogeny."

Almost a third of the book is given to the analysis of the effect of war upon combatants and non-combatants.

"The most striking end effect of war is race deterioration," Dr. Crile asserts, but he does not go on to say, like President Jordan, "the warlike nation of today is the decadent nation of tomorrow," nor declare that war permanently deprives a nation of warlike men, but he does note that it has been stated that Napoleon shortened the stature of the French by several inches.

Dr. Crile presents action patterns of war, as exhibited in dreams of soldiers, and likens the brain of man to a moving picture film running from birth to death. Among the numberless pictures some obtain possession of the common path and become adequate stimuli. Those that become adequate stimuli produce action patterns, the responses of which to repetitions of the stimuli by which they were produced make up the conduct of the individual. The conquering enemy, says Dr. Crile in the chapter on a mechanistic view of German Kultur, can never supplant the influence of the latent mother who plants action patterns in the brains of her children when the shades are drawn.

It is with this dominating picture of the mother of the race, forming the earliest action patterns in the brain of her child, that one passes on this book to the thinking men and women of today, to those who, like Dr. Crile, face the fact that the civilization of today cannot prevent war. It cannot prevent war because, as he puts it, "war is the normal result of the action patterns created by the mold in which has been formed the present generation of men."

Haunted by unforgettable memories, stirred so profoundly that he has come out from the university rostrum and the amphitheater to speak in the terms of common humanity, Dr. Crile challenges his countrymen with the burden which the European war has laid upon the new world.

"The brains holding the germs of mighty truths are enriching the soil of the far-flung battle lines today," he reminds you. "The torch of civilization has been handed to us."

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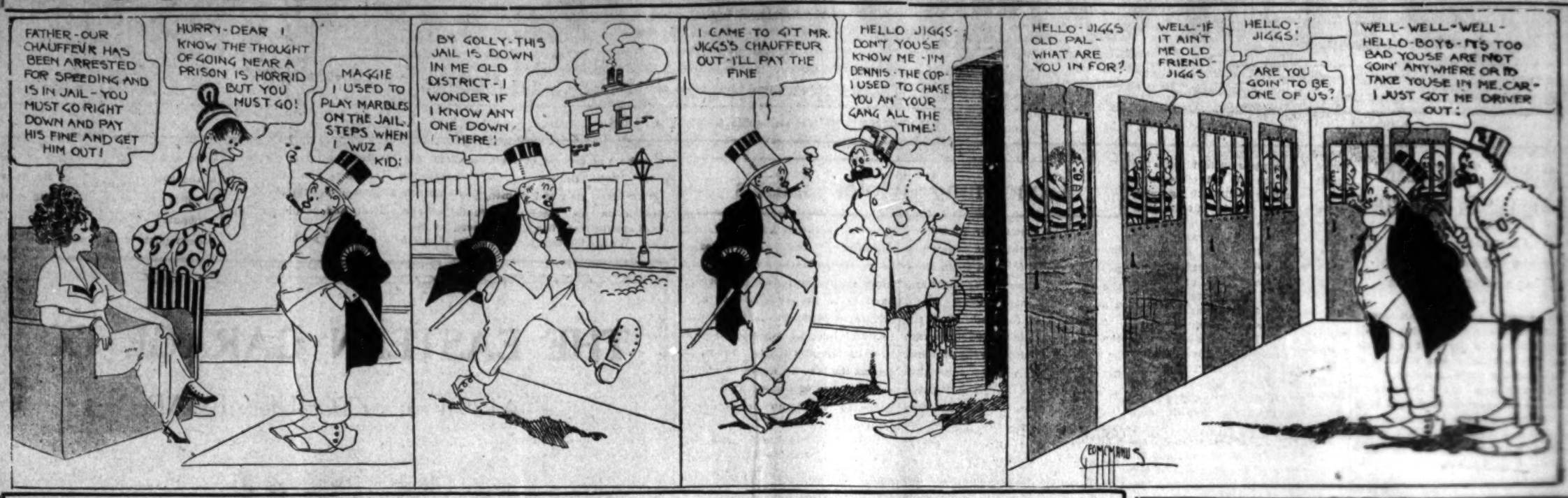
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


FATHER - OUR CHAUFFEUR HAS BEEN ARRESTED FOR SPEEDING AND IS IN JAIL - YOU MUST GO RIGHT DOWN AND PAY HIS FINE AND GET HIM OUT!
HURRY - DEAR I KNOW THE THOUGHT OF GOING NEAR A PRISON IS HORRID BUT YOU MUST GO!
MAGGIE I USED TO PLAY MARBLES ON THE JAIL STEPS WHEN I WUZ A KID!
BY GOLLY - THIS JAIL IS DOWN IN ME OLD DISTRICT - I WONDER IF I KNOW ANY ONE DOWN THERE!
I CAME TO GIT MR. JIGGS'S CHAUFFEUR OUT - I'LL PAY THE FINE
HELLO JIGGS - DON'T YOUSE KNOW ME - I'M DENNIS - THE COP - I USED TO CHASE YOU AN' YOUR GANG ALL THE TIME!
HELLO - JIGGS OLD PAL - WHAT ARE YOU IN FOR?
WELL - IF IT AIN'T ME OLD FRIEND - JIGGS
HELLO - JIGGS!
ARE YOU GOIN' TO BE ONE OF US?
WELL - WELL - WELL - HELLO - BOYS - IT'S TOO BAD YOUSE ARE NOT GOIN' ANYWHERE OR I'D TAKE YOUSE IN ME CAR - I JUST GOT ME DRIVER OUT!
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Facts From Many Lands

The Swiss Federal Council recently authorized the creation of the Societe Suisse de Surveillance. It will be composed of fifteen Swiss appointed by the Council and chosen from the various Cantons where German, French, and Italian are spoken. The organization will supervise the importation of supplies and materials required for home consumption and to provide Swiss industries with material. It will exercise no control over the importation of metals, which is in charge of a separate syndicate under Government control.

In southern Siam, Bangkok, the capital, is the principal port, and had at the last enumeration a population of 540,679, of which a large propertion are Chinese. The City of Bangkok is situated on both sides of the river Menam Chao Phya, about twenty-five miles upstream from the bar at its mouth. This bar forms a great obstacle to shipping, allowing only vessels to cross at high tide drawing from 12 feet 6 inches to 14 feet 6 inches, according to the season of the year. Vessels of greater depth, however, find a safe anchorage at all times at Kohsichang, an island located about twenty-five miles from the mouth of the river.

The annual production of fish in Spain amounts to nearly $20,000,000 yearly in value. There are 586 steam, and 15,194 sailing vessels engaged in the industry. The annual production of tinned fish is 3,500,000 cases of ten tins to the case. The pack of Portugal is about 1,500,000 cases, and that of France in normal times about 1,000,000 cases. Large quantities of Spanish-packed fish are sent abroad under French and Italian labels.

The reports of the New York Police Department show that 1,831 persons outside the city and 4,635 living inside the city were reported missing last year. Nearly all of them were found by the police or returned home of their own accord.

The French possession of Indo-China comprises the colony of Cochin-China, the protectorates of Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin, and Laos, and the territory of Kwong-Chow-Wan leased from China—an area embracing approximately 310,000 square miles. The population is estimated at 18,000,000, of which about 35,000 are Europeans, the rest being natives, savage tribesmen, Chinese, Malays, and Hindus. The principal city as well as the principal port of entry is Saigon, Cochin-China. There are now 1,370 miles of railroad operated in Indo-China.

In spite of war conditions there is considerable building being carried on in Naples. Apartment houses are being erected in the Vomero, Fiedigrotta, Torretta, and other sections, one of the finest being in course of erection near the centre of the city on the reclaimed ground to the south of Santa Lucia. The contracts for these works, however, were all let before the European hostilities began.

The British Trade Commissioner for New Zealand announces that the Wellington Chamber of Commerce is organizing a free public exhibition of British manufactures to be held one week in February, 1916. It is not to be a trade fair, but an effort to educate consumers.

Little Bits of Science

Flax

To protect wood against fire, silicate of soda is the most effective remedy.

There are traces of an organization for the extraction of tin as far back as 2,000 years B. C.

There is no doubt that the original method of making fire was by the friction of two pieces of wood.

No Greek or Roman ever crossed a frontier without carrying an object on which a sacred fire always burned.

The origin of fire worship, according to old-time Bibles. The Greeks said that Prometheus brought to earth the torch he had lighted at the sun, and hence there was fire.

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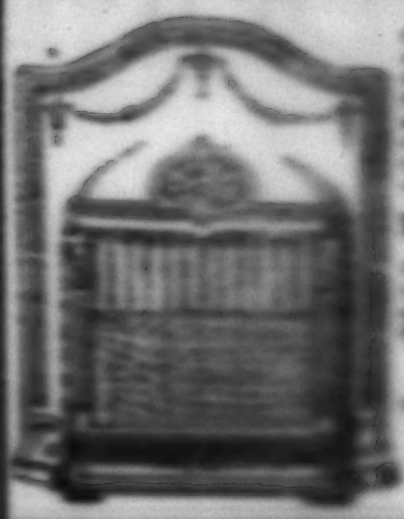

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AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1916

TROUBLES THAT BESET TRUCKS IN WAR ZONE

Low Clearance Breaks Oil Pumps and Tie Rods—Cooling a Serious Problem

In a recent visit made by an American truck representative with a military transport to the front in Flanders, an opportunity was afforded of observing the work of motor trucks in the war zone. Since the opening of the war many changes have been made which have increased the efficiency of the trucks. Chief in this regard is the putting of men who have had most experience on certain makes of trucks and keeping them driving. It has also been found profitable to keep trucks of the same makes as close together as possible in the convoy, and increasing the size of the convoys to do this. It has been found advisable to have a reserve wagon accompany convoys, this wagon equipped with the necessary spare parts, and skilled mechanics for the particular make of truck used in the convoy.

A frequent trouble with not a few English makes of trucks using force-feed lubrication is that they have the pump in the bottom of the crankcase sump with outside oil pipes delivering the oil from the main bearing to the crankshaft. These external pumps are immediately followed by loss of oil and in nearly every case burned out bearings are the natural result.

Not sufficient protection is given the ignition system to make it waterproof in several makes of trucks. Bad weather conditions have made many of the roads near the front veritable water bogs. The water splashes through the ignition terminals.

On many English makes the road clearances is not sufficient, with the result that the tie rod of steering gear frequently strikes the ground, throwing the wheels out of line. There are other makes which because of the small clearance really bury themselves in the mud, and some with large rear axles which catch the mud have not power enough to drag themselves out.

Some trucks are very much behind in the matter of lubricating the wheels, which in some cases is done by a large grease cup threaded into the outside of the hub. The same is true with universal joints. It is the exception rather than the rule to see grease cups remain in; they all loosen due to centrifugal force.

Trucks without water pumps are generally boiling all of the time. In fact, cooling is one of the most serious matters with many trucks. This is aggravated by the lack of attention given trucks by many drivers, and also by road conditions.

Another serious fault is that clutches are not sufficiently fool-proof and quite frequently have not a large enough factor of safety to take care of the overloading and poor driving the vehicles are subjected to. In almost 99 out of 100 trucks observed the drivers had their heavy military boot resting equally heavily on the clutch pedals, which meant early trouble.

Brake adjustments are very poor, being so frequently in inaccessible places or requiring some special kind of tool, which is invariably lost, to make the adjustment.

There is great scarcity of rubber tires. Scarcely a week ago 150 American trucks of one make were still being held in the crates at a French port waiting for tires.

The situation in England with reference to America is quite unusual. The sentiment against American trucks is strong, but it is a dog-in-the-manger attitude, because all of the British makers are booked up with the war department for six or eight months, and as trucks are needed there is no place to get them from but America.

Concerning Motor Ethics

Most people who motor, we believe, have the notion that the major purpose of a car is to skoot them along the way at a maximum of speed and a minimum of interruptions.

A good driver, to these folk, is the the sly dog who is always just ahead of the gates at the railroad crossing, beating the fast mail by one-eighth of a second; who cleverly outwits the traffic patrolman and "gets away with it;" who darts through a crowd like a rabbit scurrying through thick grass; and who never has been passed on a road except "one time last June when the police wagon came clanging along and it was thought best to slow up."

My good friends, as we would tritely say if we were a preacher and up in a pulpit in front of you, if you are such drivers you are not motorists.

A motor car is only incidentally a vehicle of speed and you are using it exclusively for its incidental purpose. There is the same intelligence manifested by you as would be found in a man who would buy a cow to pull his phaeton, entirely overlooking the cow's well known and most valuable power of chewing grass and drinking water and finally offering you, at a faucet's end, a goodly supply of milk.

For the edification of the ignorant, we will give a definition of a motor car.

A motor car is a self-propelled vehicle for the transportation of human beings at a speed varying between 5 and 45 miles per hour.

While you are copying that in your notebook, indite this as well: Any one driving faster than 45 miles an hour—except in the very rare instances when such is found beforehand to be probably safe or on a private speedway—is guilty of willful, reckless conduct, menacing the lives of honest citizens. As this is against the law, the driver is making a lawless use of his car and should either be locked up or prevented from ever driving again.

Watch the expression on the faces of a motoring party when a street car slowly starts up and blocks their crossing—perhaps for four seconds. Mother frowns; the children kick the footrest in rage; the impressions of a row of gritted teeth are along father's jaw and he shakes his fist as if he had just heard that his cashier had sneaked a way from his office with $1,875,943.52.

Why this hurry, good people? When you drove a buggy fifteen years ago you were well content to draw up for two or three minutes to permit the horse to switch a fly.

What special food have you been eating lately to make you so important that the very mountains shall have to hop out of the way when you buzz your horn imperiously?

What omnipotent wand has touched your brow so that whenever you have set out in the evening in your car—after you have helped the wife dry the dishes—your twilight ride assumes such awful importance that it will cost a creature his life who shall dare to cause you to take your toe off the accelerator button? What audacious policeman shall so jeopardize his means of livelihood as to make you get out of high gear? Blub! Blub! Blub!

High-speed man and women, your place is on the racetrack. Public roads are for motorists, not for speed nuts. We are building a whole series of nice speedways all over the country for you. Here you may hit it up, chasing your tail-light to your heart's content, and people may pay to see it.

All new motorists should consider what a mule-headed, dangerous fool is the speed fan. He has no place of glory. Each day he becomes more unpopular.

Let's push him off every road!

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OVERLAND CAR MAKES GOOD IN ARIZONA RACE

Finishes Third at Phoenix Against Heavy Odds—Earl Cooper the Winner

The showing made by an Overland stock car in the Arizona Grand Prix race, held recently at Phoenix, brought the 20,000 spectators of the 150-mile event to their feet.

In competition with an even dozen cars, especially built for racing, and driven by nationally known race drivers, the Overland finished third Earl Cooper finished in first place, crossing the line a few seconds ahead of the two leading cars.

The Overland had the distinction of being the only stock car in the contest. The motor, chassis, transmission and all other parts were regular equipment. With the exception of an aluminum body it was identically the same car that is shipped every day from the factory.

Ed. Waterman, driver of the Overland, was entered against Cooper, Oldfield, Parsons, Haibe, Wood, Durant and a half-dozen other prominent in racing circles. When it became known that Waterman had entered his Overland against the cream of the racing fraternity, the best his friends could hope for was a creditable showing. No one looked for him to finish ahead of any of these racing experts, and he was not considered as a dangerous contender for honors.

But, from the drop of the flag to the end of the race he showed his heels to nine of the cars. Getting the lead at the start he held first place for the first sixty miles of the race, when tire trouble forced him to leave the track long enough for two other cars to pass.

Three different times after that the Overland challenged the leader, but each time tire changes made it necessary to give up the ground it had fought so hard to gain. As it was the Overland finished a close third with nine of the big racers trailing it.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

I CANT FOR THE LIFE OF ME SEE WHAT PLEASURE THERE IS IN HANGING AROUND AN ATHLETIC CLUB
WHAT A BEAUTIFUL PALE LEMON COMPLEXION HE HAS THIS MORNING
YOU NEVER SAW ME HANGING AROUND THOSE MERRY MUCILAGE PARLORS WHEN I WAS A BOY
YOU KNOW I JUST DROPPED INTO JACK'S A.C. FOR SCRAMBLED EGGS AND BACON AND WAS STARTING OUT WHEN IN CAME "CURLY" PATON, OMAR THE RENT MAKER AND A GUY NAMED FINN— WELL.
HE LOOKS LIKE THE WRECK OF THE HESPERUS WHATEVER THAT LOOKED LIKE
THE LIPS THAT TOUCH LICKER SHALL NEVER TOUCH MINE
INDOOR SPORTS.
FACING THE FAMILY AT BREAKFAST AFTER BEING OUT ALL NIGHT WITH A GANG OF GAY DOGS.

A. B. C. for the Motorist

Fault has frequently been found, and perhaps justly, with the hopeless character of some of the instruction books from which owners are expected to learn how to operate and care for their motor cars. To the novice the average instruction book is about as intelligible as a Chinese laundry list, while to even the most experienced it is oftentimes perplexing. Many of these works, although having so useful a purpose, are constructed more upon the lines of a treatise intended for an engineer and not as an educational book for some one who buys an automobile for pleasure and not for the purpose of acquiring a course in mechanics. It is true that ownership of a car develops an interest in its working parts, so that a carefully compiled, well arranged and actually instructive recital of the purpose of each part, and how they should be cared for and operated, is as much a matter of satisfaction as the smooth operation of the automobile itself.

There also arises the critic who demands a universal language for motorists' conversation—a sort of auto-Esperanto, as it were. So many terms for describing different parts of a car have been invented by the makers or their draughtsmen that the less mechanical mind is not infrequently at total loss for a means of expression that comes anywhere near being intelligible. To the novice this jargon is frequently difficult to comprehend.

It is therefore a decided relief to find instruction books on operation of automobiles that are at least understandable. The Studebaker Company has endeavored to compile a work that will assist in obtaining a personal, accurate and thorough knowledge of the car. Such information may be expected to pay the car owner dividends in money saved operating the car and in the satisfaction to be had from thoroughly understanding it and that of making the car respond perfectly to the driver's will.

The most perfect machine cannot remain perfect unless operated by some one who has made himself familar with its working parts, who gets an understanding of it from carefully following the manufacturer's instructions, and who will not forget to provide the care and attention which a machine must have to do justice to itself.

Only the plainest and simplest of the English language is used in the Studebaker instruction book. It is amply and excellently illustrated, so that every part of the car can be readily understood and located. Interest carries throughout the pages. The book offers suggestions that mean longer life for an automobile, describes the controls in detail, how to raise and lower the one-man top, how to mount a spare rim, and the simplest method of changing tires on demountable rims.

The principles of the gasoline motor are included, in the belief that to know one's car is to love it. And likewise are fully described the functions and operation of the carbureter, the electrical lubrication and motor cooling systems. No detail is overlooked nor denied, in attention given the importance it bears in the construction and operation of a motor car.

The Car for Patagonia

One of the greatest things about the Ford car is the fact that it is not designed for any special class, nor is it restricted to any one place or condition. Ford cars serve equally well the salesman in the United States and the civil engineer in southern-most South America.

H. C. Chetwood-Aiken is agent for Ford cars in Punta Arenas, South America. For the benefit of any who may not know, Punta Arenas is located on the Straits of Magellan, very near the southern tip of the continent, and is about the last place one would expect to find motor cars. However, the Ford is the "Universal Car" and it's popular around Punta Arenas, as is disclosed in the following letter, recently received at the Detroit office.

"Though you doubtless receive many letters of appreciation, with reference to your cars, it may possibly interest you to hear how your cars were introduced into Patagonia and the sort of reception they have met with.

"The first car out here was, I believe, owned by a farmer in the south of Argentina, a man named Ruis, who lives in a very inaccessible region. The next car was my own, which today rejoices in the name of 'Old Faithful.'

"I got it this way: My own business is that of civil engineering and contracting, and I have two boring rigs at work in various parts of the country. These, with my other work, necessitated a great deal of travelling on horseback, and because of the great amount of time it took to make the trips, it was difficult to properly superintend my men.

"Two years ago, I returned to England. I had an idea of the possibilities for a car, and before leaving here I sold all my horses and announced that upon my return I should bring a motor car and do all my work with that.

"Needless to state I was regarded as mad.

"I had, in the past, enjoyed a fairly comprehensive experience, as I owned an automobile at the time of the first Motor Show at Toronto, Canada. Since then I have driven many makes of English cars, so I was firm in my determination.

"Upon arriving in England, I began to look about, and will confess that a Ford was the last car that I thought of. Finally I wrote to a friend of mine in the motor trade, describing the lack of roads in Patagonia, and the conditions generally and much to my surprise he told me to buy a Ford.

"To make a long story short, I followed his advice, and after a pretty strenuous trial at home, I began to respect my friend's judgment. Arriving here (Punta Arenas) I started out on my rounds. At that time the motor car was a novelty and there were no tracks at all.

"After the Ford had made 6,000 miles without a hitch, people began to talk, and better still, to build roads, so that today the only trouble is that we cannot get cars fast enough to fill the demands."

Acid Test Not Enough For Willard Batteries

If the rough jars or cells in a storage battery have weak spots or pin holes in them it soon becomes a serious matter, as the acid solution eats its way through and soon ruins the battery. In order to find these defective spots most battery makers fill the jars with acid and let them stand for several hours. This, however, has never proven entirely satisfactory and the Willard Storage Battery Company has a much more effective and rather novel way of testing which finds every possible defect. Every jar is subjected to a current of 24,000 volts, one terminal being inside the jar and the other outside. The tremendous spark will force its way through any defect there may be in the rubber and finds many which no acid test could possibly reach.

Storage Batteries Are Like Tires

"A storage battery cannnot run on one-half a charge," says Mr. H. S. Honigsberg local representative of the Willard Storage Battery Company, "or with insufficient supply of distilled water to keep the electrolyte up to the proper level, without serious injury. This acts just like the abuse of a tire by running on 60 pounds of air pressure when it should have 80 pounds. The owner does not realize that anything is wrong until after the damage is done and his tire is rim-cut and ruined.

Batteries, like tires, begin to wear out as soon as they are made, whether used or not, because the battery is a chemical apparatus and chemical action is going on to some extent at all times in the same way that rubber becomes brittle and loses its life.

In both cases proper attention greatly prolongs the service to the car owner and means money in his pocket.

Issue Rules To Guide Travellers

The U. S. state department has issued for the guidance of all concerned instructions concerning the special restrictions that have been imposed upon travelling in belligerent countries.

These instructions are as follows:

"American citizens going directly to France from the United States are required to bear passports visaed by French diplomatic or consular officers in the United States. An application for a visa should be made to the French consulate in this country within the jurisdiction of which the applicant resides. The application should be made at least three days before it is necessary to obtain the visa. An American citizen who does not go directly from this country to France, but sojourns in some other foreign country before visiting France, should inquire of the American or French diplomatic representatives in such foreign country concerning the special formalities which it will be necessary for him to fulfill before entering French territory.

"German military authorities now require that each person, except a person under 10 years of age accompanied by his parents, entering Germany he supplied with an individual passport, and that a wife or minor child over 10 years of age can not enter upon a passport held by husband or parent. A servant, accompanying his employer, is also required to have a separate passport.

"Under British regulations all persons over 14 years of age accompanying an alien into Great Britain, and included in his passport, must have their photographs attached thereto. This includes the wife and minor children of the bearer. All persons entering the United Kingdom are required to register with the appropriate local authorities within 28 days after arrival.

"The Department has also been informed that rigid restrictions have been placed upon all travel between England and the Continent of Europe.

"Admission to Belgium from Holland is understood to be practically forbidden to travelers from England.

"The Italian authorities now require that each person entering Italy, who is over 16 years of age, be supplied with an individual passport. Thus a wife or a child over 16 years of age, can not enter Italy on the passport of the husband or parent.

"Russan regulations require that photographs of all persons over 10 years of age mentioned in a passport be attached to it and certified to by the authorities who issued the same, and that the passport must state definitely the names of the places in Russia which the holder expects to visit and the objects of his visits thereto.

"For further and more authentic information concerning restrictions upon travel in foreign countries, it is necessary to apply to diplomatic or consular representatives of those countries.

"The department of state can not undertake in general to advise Americans as to the routes which they should follow in traveling abroad."

The department of state has been recently informed that passports are required of all persons entering Newfoundland, but are not required of persons entering Canada.

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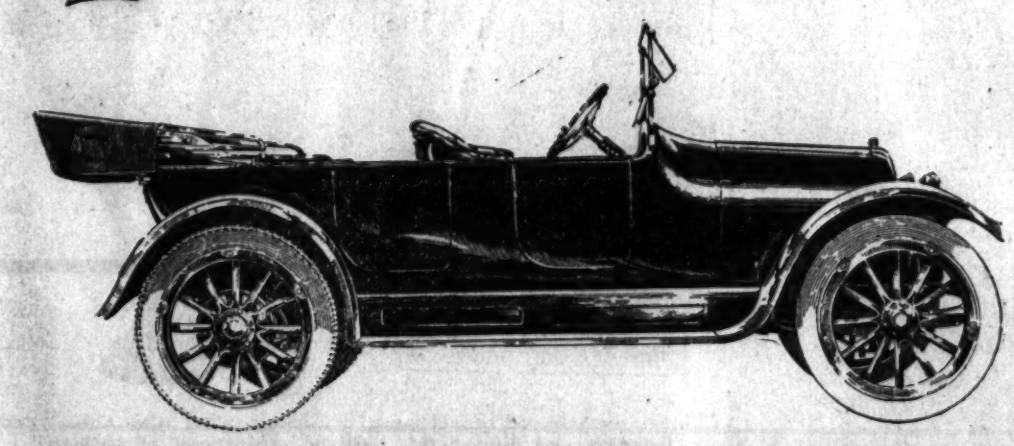

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These are some of the advantages you will find in this new Overland.

It is very economical both in purchase price and upkeep,

While the car provides plenty of room for five people, it weighs only 2,160 pounds.

The motor, too, is built for economy as well as power and dependability. It is of the four cylinder, long stroke, en bloc type, the latest and most approved design.

Large tyres also add to the economy of upkeep. They give far more mileage than the smaller size usually found on cars of similar specifications.

The body is of the full streamline type—long and low with sloping bonnet and one-piece cowl.

Crowned fenders and the full curved tonneau back add much to the appearance of the car.

Although selling for so low a price, this car contains all the quality for which Overlands are famous.

In every respect it is a high grade light car, with all the combined advantages of real quality and light weight.

Let us demonstrate this car for you.

Specifications

Long Stroke Motor Cast En Bloc
Electric Starter—Electric Lights
Electric switches on steering column
Right hand drive—center levers
Instrument Board on Cowl Dash
Cantilever Rear Springs
Deep, Soft Upholstery, High Back Seats
Wheelbase 104 inches (2642 mm.)
Large tyres 31" X 4", non-skid on rear
Demountable, detachable rims—one extra
Rear Axle, floating type
Large, powerful brakes
Thermo-Syphon cooling
Streamline body with concealed door hinges
Rain-vision Windshield, ventilating type, built-in
Crowned fenders
Lustrous black finish
Nickel and polished aluminum trimmings
Electric engine starter and generator, with head, rear and dash lamps and headlight dimmers, storage battery.
One man Mohair hood with dust cover; magnetic speedometer; electric horn; combination rear light and license bracket; hinged rug rail; foot rest; tyre carrier in rear; full set of tools; tyre repair kit; jack and pump.

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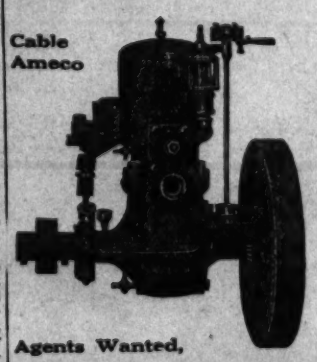

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The Great Lesson Women Must Learn from the War

The Torso —by Rodin.

Madame de Saint-Point, the Gifted Parisian Poetess and Social Leader, Says Women Must Abandon Their Silly and Unhealthful Clothes and Devote Themselves to Maternity

By Valentine de Saint-Point,
The Parisian Poetess and Grandniece of the Great Lamartine.

THE war has come, terrible, insatiable, involving, one after the other, nearly all the great nations. Even from neutral countries innumerable volunteers have flocked to place themselves among the combatants. Thus all nations, belligerent or neutral, are affected by the great war.

This terrible conflict, which the most thoughtful person of past centuries would never have imagined, is a veritable carnage. Every day, every hour, of this war lays low a magnificent crop of European youth.

It is, indeed, the young that are most exposed to slaughter and most often destroyed. This unparalleled war will make a red harvest of all our youth in arms. It is the hecatomb of the elite of several races. The flower of the nations will be cut off before having produced any fruit.

At this moment the fighting nations have their eyes fixed upon the field of battle. They think only of the enemy who is armed with shells and bullets. They forget internal enemies, enemies who do not destroy with great sound and violence like the cannon, but who nevertheless destroy the race of the old and the young civilized peoples of Europe and America—the Occidental race.

Among these insidious and silent enemies we must put in the first place habits and costumes that have hindered the propagation of the race.

For centuries, by means of improper corsets, tight shoes and other foolish fashions, the body of civilized woman has been deformed, spoilt, martyred. These fashions are not only a crime against art, they are a social crime. And this crime is made still more odious by the outbreak of war, because it interferes with maternity and contributes to depopulation in a very large degree.

Woman Must Do Her Duty Like the Soldier.

The natural mission of woman has always been the continuation of the race. For a long time, in centres of civilization, in our cities, woman has been failing more and more in her sacred mission. In the modern life of cities large families are a burden and life is difficult for them. The woman who desired maternity was becoming rare for that reason. But foolish fashions and social customs have insidiously checked maternity even among those who did not wish to avoid it. They not only led many women to sterility but also transformed healthy and normal maternity into a long and painful illness with lasting consequences.

This torture naturally had no attraction for women. They needed true heroism to be willing to run such great risks. In the entire Occident large families were thus becoming more and more rare. For many years statisticians in all countries had sounded a cry of alarm, but very few women troubled themselves about it. It was a mistake on their part, a serious mistake, but only a mistake, for the disastrous future was still far away.

But the war came, and then it was seen that what had been before the war simply an error would become to-morrow a crime.

When men are fighting on the battlefield or in the economic world to re-establish peace, industry and harmony in the world, women must accept maternity as a sacred duty. They must become the willing conscripts of maternity.

Many women think that they have fulfilled their duty when they have helped to nurse the wounded or to clothe the fighting men. Those things are very well, but they are very little. They are but play compared to the veritable mission which nature has confided to them. In place of the fatal tithe of blood, which the men of all nations are paying, woman owes children to the country. Women must realize that all the dead men must live again and that it belongs to them to create that which the ancestral hate of the nations destroys every day. They must create new generations for the labors of peace.

The mission of creating is so magnificent that a woman should forget the burdens of it. The mother who conceives a child creates the future from the past. As for the sufferings inseparable from maternity, women will reduce them in proportion as they suppress the horrible customs which destroy their health and cause them pain, entirely against nature. There is no physical joy like that of successful maternity.

Thanks to abominable and unnatural clothes, we have lost a precise knowledge of the female body as nature intended it to be. Since the fourteenth century, the period when fashions began to be ugly and degrading, improper corsets and unhealthy contrivances have over and over again changed the female figure according to the whim of the moment in size, posture and nearly every other respect. Every time that the stupid and ridiculous fashion of the small waist has prevailed the corset has been a true instrument of torture. To display it women have shown as much heroism as the soldier in the trenches, but it was a sadly misplaced heroism.

Woman has become, through her slavery to fashion, the worst enemy of the human race. Instead of beautifying her body she makes it ugly. To-day her figure bears only a distant resemblance to the natural body of woman. Let every woman among my readers

"Future womanhood should model its ideals after the noble Venus Genetrix and discard the inartistic distortions of fashion."

compare her undraped body with a classic Greek statue and she will at once see that they have not the same form. While the statue has harmonious curves and a line which only turns in a little bit at the waist, to spread out gently at the hips, the figure of the modern woman is sharply hollowed out at the waist, causing the hips to stick out brutally and ungracefully. Evidently, modern women have destroyed the natural harmony of their bodies.

How often do we see a woman who cannot sit down, rise, bend over or execute any natural movements harmoniously? She cannot sit on a low seat or display any suppleness of movement. She is no more in harmony with the natural life of the body. She is an artificial thing.

Moreover, she puts in many cases a premature end to her youth. Binding up and compressing the most important muscles of the body, she deprives them of exercise and their normal contractions. Thus they become weakened and atrophied.

Women owe to foolish fashions, tight shoes and improper corsets many of the diseases that afflict them—defects of circulation, weakening of the abdominal muscles, which are no longer able to support the most sensitive and essential organs, feet that cannot bear the weight of the body, a complexion without life, and what is most serious, sterility.

A healthy and vigorous human being has no need of artificial aids. In youth the free muscles acquire their vigor through harmonious exercise; later, if left free, they preserve their form.

If country women grow old earlier than city women it is not, as certain cynical fashionables pretend, because they live naturally, but because of their ignorance of hygiene and the proper care of the body. Our peasant women destroy themselves just like the men whose work they share; they are the inevitable deformities of their calling. To be bent all day long over the earth and to lift great loads with gestures perpetually and daily repeated, must deform anybody quickly.

But if our city women, who understand hygiene and care for themselves, would wear loose and graceful costumes they would be more beautiful and enjoy better health, they would be better mothers and more prolific ones. Being squeezed in, as our fashionable women too often are, does not prevent them from acquiring fat. On the contrary, the immobilized muscles are no longer able to burn up the fat by their activity as they would do if they were free.

Woman has made the mistake of concerning herself almost exclusively with her face. If her face is handsome and appears young, she is satisfied, because everybody sees it. Her body may be deformed, but she does not care, because she can hide it in fashionable clothes. That is to value beauty as an appearance and not as a reality. Perfect beauty is, of course rare and is not given to every woman. What is given to every woman, however, is the opportunity to become a perfectly harmonious and healthy creature capable of easy and repeated maternity.

We need not think that the loose ancient draperies, which are so beautiful, harmonious, are the only kind of clothing possible for the modern woman. That is a great mistake. Many styles of dress are possible, and we should aim to wear that which is in harmony with modern life. The only essential is that the natural undeformed outline of the human body should be preserved.

If our women do not choose to learn by themselves that maternity is to-day a primordial necessity we shall have to force them to understand it. After the war the public authorities will have to consider seriously the manner in which the frightful slaughter has affected the problem of depopulation.

Woman Needs a New Moral Education.

Even before the war our public authorities had been concerned with the question. Various measures were proposed, but they all ended in a proposition of taxation: a tax to be paid by the bachelor or a relief of taxation for large families. These measures are inefficacious, for they are too gentle. However high the tax may be on bachelors, it will always be less than the cost of supporting a family. It will be necessary to find a more efficacious method. Heads of governments, presidents, kings, emperors and ministers will be obliged to consider it. To counterbalance the expense, which is constantly growing heavier, of a large family it will be necessary to show it some very substantial favors. The first should be the complete education and instruction of the children by the State, a training that will ensure them a living.

A complete solution simply by financial methods cannot be brought about. However valuable they may be, they will not be sufficient to balance the modern tendency to sterility. Merely to make the raising of children less expensive would not be sufficient to restore to women the love of maternity. We must begin a vast moral propaganda. We must make women regard their social duty as an ideal, make them feel the beauty of it and make them love it. A whole system of new education must be begun.

We must above all succeed in making civilized women accept intellectually the mission which uncivilized women accomplished naturally. The lost instinct must be replaced by the conscious will, and the second will be infinitely superior to the first.

It will be a propaganda by example, a propaganda by word and act. That is what the war has rendered imperatively necessary for us. Citizens of neutral countries must also aid in the work. They have suffered less by the war, and they owe this contribution to the future of humanity.

We must persuade women to consent to this voluntary conscription. They must learn to love maternity and, carrying on their own war, sacrifice on the altar of their ideal the foolish and evil fashions that have been the cruel enemy of beauty and maternity.

Let woman leave her hips free. Let her no longer martyrize her body, which has received the sacred mission of perpetuating humanity.

By her conscious and resolute will let her become once more, with the grave joy of duty accomplished, the "Venus Genetrix," the original Eve, the mother of humanity.

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Toe In and You Won't Have Flat Feet

ONE of the most annoying modern afflictions of the feet is the broken arch, or flat-foot. This malady has of recent years become so prevalent that it has attracted much attention from physicians and surgeons as well as military officers.

Fallen arch and flat-foot are caused largly by abuse of the feet in wrongly designed shoes. Until very recent years, the health and comfort of the feet have been wholly sacrificed to fantastic shapes and ridiculous heels.

Since the military authorities at West Point started their elaborate investigation in perfecting an anatomically correct army marching shoe, basing their recommendations largely on the conclusions of a treatise on the subject by Major Salguin, of the Swiss army, this country has undergone a wave of interest in health for the feet, on which depend health and poise of the body and mind.

The West Point officers found that flat-foot, which disables a man for all future usefulness in the army, is caused both by high heels which throw the foot out of its proper rocking balance, and by narrow and misshapen lasts which crowd the metatarsal bones.

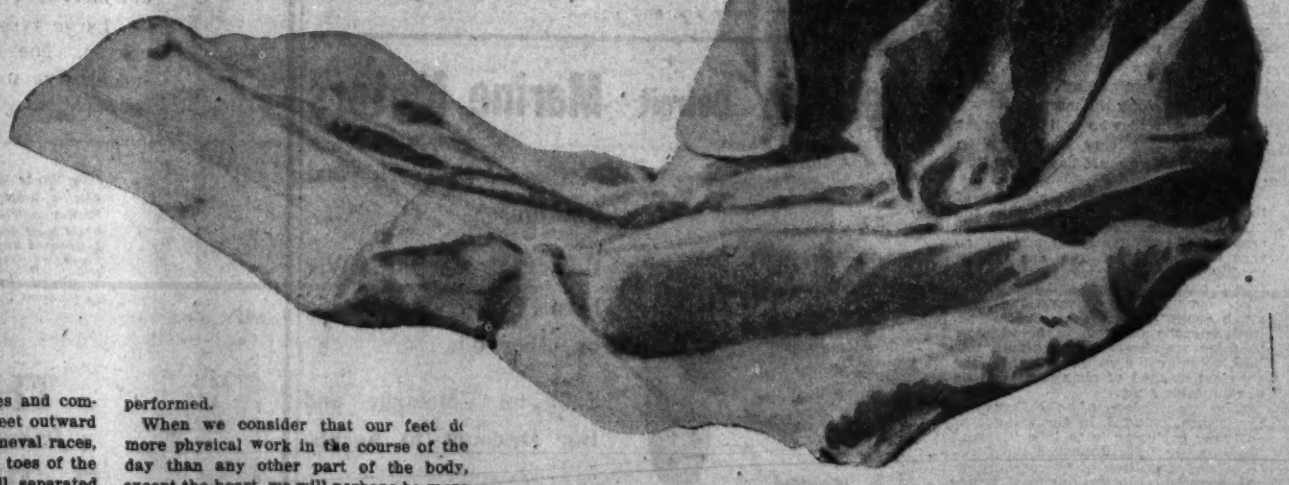
To correct the modern tendency to fallen arches, the army is now instructed to march with the feet extended straight forward or even toeing in. To walk always with feet toeing outward, is to invite weakening and falling of the arch, just as a spring is flattened when extended.

Walking with the feet slightly toeing inward induces the natural cupping of the arch and the springy step. In foot races it will be noted that the successful runners all toe in, whereas those who cannot do this lose all chances of properly applying their natural foot and leg leverage.

Another point worthy of note in this connection is the fact that modern civilized races have developed the great toe to the sacrifice of strength in all the others. The great toe does practically all the lifting and propelling work while the others are as useless as so many disjointed sticks.

This is due to tight shoes which compress the little toes and compel the wearer to direct his feet outward for relief when walking. Primeval races, on the contrary, have all five toes of the feet well developed and well separated like the fingers of the hand, for individual action and assistance in the work to be performed.

When we consider that our feet do more physical work in the course of the day than any other part of the body, except the heart, we will perhaps be more willing to give some attention to their proper functioning.



Madame Valentine de Saint-Point, the Beautiful Parisian Poetess, Who Is Leading a Fearless Crusade for Healthful Clothing.

SPORTING NEWS SECTION
THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1916

And Cousin Willie Was Going to Be One of the End Men!

By F. Opper

THERE, JUDGE, YOU CAN READ QUIETLY YOU WON'T BE DISTURBED
THANKS, LOTT, I HAVE AN IMPORTANT CASE TO STUDY.
HELLO, JUDGE. OUR LODGE IS GOING TO GIVE A MINSTREL SHOW. LISTEN TO THIS;— WHAT DID THE TEA KETTLE SAY WHEN TIED TO THE DOG'S TAIL? "AFTER YOU:" HAR, HAR!
HOWS THIS ONE, JUDGE? WHY IS A HEN IMMORTAL? BECAUSE HER SON NEVER SETS. HAR, HAR!
GET THIS, JUDGE:— WHAT GOES ALL THE WAY FROM BOSTON TO MILWAUKEE WITHOUT MOVING? THE RAILROAD TRACKS. HAR, HAR!
THAT'S THE FIRST TIME THAT CHAIR EVER TIPPED OVER WITH ME!
YOU SHOULDN'T LEAN BACK SO FAR.
F. Opper

Beaconsfield Beats Triumph; Rosewood in a Good Finish

Grand National Goes to Peter; Loofield Pays Biggest Dividend; Mohammedism Promising Griffin

It was a great pity that probably the finest racing program the International Recreation Club have ever arranged should have been to a certain extent spoiled by the weather. The Kiangwan race course did not suffer greatly; on Friday it was slippery on top, but was much better after the ponies had been round a time or two and yesterday it certainly got somewhat heavy, but there has been racing under much worse conditions in Shanghai.

The trouble was that the bad weather kept many people away and made it uncomfortable for those who were there. The racing itself was splendid and the public were wonderfully accurate in their selections, there only being one really big dividend—$353 paid over Loofield (which has left the Morriss' stable) in the opening race.

The griffins are a very smart lot, Mohammedism, owned by Mr. Chang, the popular secretary, and Railway being perhaps about the pick. Beaconsfield again defeated Triumph, but had a mighty struggle to win the Criterions from that fast finisher.

Annan made a spectacular finish in the Maiden Steeplechase and the nervous ones on Rosewood got shaky, but Mr. Ezra's pony was not troubled and could have won by any distance it liked. Beaconsfield had a second win yesterday in the Jockeys' Challenge Cup; the Grand National went to Peter, without any trouble and Triumph romped home in the seven furlongs Flyaway Plate. The valuable Derby went to Black Diamond.

The Champions on Monday ought to be a great race. Beaconsfield will be a hot favorite, but will have anything but an easy task. Details of the racing follow:

Friday's Meeting

1.—The Kokaza Cup.—Value $250. 2nd Pony $75. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Bona-fide Griffins of this Meeting allowed 7 lbs. Jockeys who have not won more than 2 flat races allowed 5 lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entrance $5. ½ mile.

	lbs.
Mr. Kasing's Ches. Loofield, Mr. J. Liou	152—1
Mr. Henry Morriss' Dun. Homefield, Mr. R. F. Stewart	158—2
Three Stars' Dun. Liberty Dahlia Mr. C. R. Burkill	158—3*
Yangtsze's Dun. Cardington, Mr. J. Johnstone	158—3*

*Dead Heat.

Also ran: Arctic (J. J. de Souza); Auld Reekie (Vida); Shaugraun (H. F. Hu); Sir Nigel (Heard); Treff (Rowe); Manganese (Hill); Selangor Chief (I. Ezra); Neptune (T. U. Yih).

One length; 1½ lengths. Time 1.00 2-5.

Pari-mutuel.—For win $353.70—Places 1st $16.90; 2nd $3.00; Cardington $5.30, Liberty Dahlia $10.70.

Cash Sweep.—1st Ticket No. 128; 2nd, 133; 3rd, Cardington 167 and Liberty Dahlia 86, D.H.

2.—The Kiangwan Sub-Griffins Plate. —Value $250. 2nd Pony $75. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For Sub-Griffins "M". Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance $5. ¾ mile.

	lbs.
Mr. Perchang's Bay, Mohammedanism, Mr. F. R. Vida	158—1
Mr. Henry Morriss' Bay, Bedfield, Mr. R. F. Stewart	155—2
Mr. Bainfield's Grey, Silver Ring, Mr. J. Johnstone	152—3

Also ran: Teddington (Hayes); Avabanana (Rowe); The Only Way (H. F. Hu); Southland (S. P. Ma); Yodo (J. Liou).

Many lengths; many lengths. Time 1.36:

Pari-mutuel.—For win, $8.90—Places 1st $5.30; 2nd $5.70; 3rd $6.40. Cash Sweep.—1st ticket No. 4; 2nd 39; 3rd 230.

3.—The Griffin Plate.—Value $500. 2nd Pony $100. 3rd Pony $50, if five or more starters. For Griffins of this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance $10. ¾ mile.

	lbs.
Mr. Foh Sing's Black, Black Diamond, Mr. J. Johnstone	164—1
Mr. Day's Brown, Eastland, Mr. Burkill	158—2
Mr. Perchang's Grey, Magnetism, Mr. F. R. Vida	152—3

Also ran: How Much (Alves); Railway (J. Liou); Keep Smiling (T. L. Hu); Tweedledee (C. T. Chu); Bonton (T. U. Yih); Carlton (Rowe); Professor (H. F. Hu); Tenriu (Moller).

Two lengths; three lengths. Time 1.35 4-5.

Pari-mufuel.—For win, $17.90—Places, 1st $6.30; 2nd $6.90; 3rd $6.50. Cash Sweep.—1st ticket No. 111; 2nd 256; 3rd 89.

4.—The Kiangwan Criterion Stakes. —Value $300. 2nd Pony $100. 3rd Pony $50, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Bona-fide Griffins of this Meeting allowed 7 lbs. Jockeys who have not won more than 2 flat races allowed 5 lbs. Allowances

(Continued on Page 2)

Hockey

Sikhs vs. Harlequins

This was the only game of the day, and although scheduled as a league game, by mutual agreement it was played off as a friendly match. The Harlequins were unable to put out a representative team owing to many of their members having gone up country for the holidays.

The game worked out fairly evenly neither side being fully represented. The Sikhs opened the score and shortly afterwards Bertenshaw equalised with the aid of Clark, from a corner. Baskett later secured a second goal for the Harlequins and in reply, the Sikhs scored two goals before half time was called.

In the second half play was general, and rather erratic owing to the slipperiness of the ground. The Sikhs' defense remained fairly solid whereas the Harlequins seemed to become impaired by the prevailing conditions, and when the whistle blew time, the Sikhs were in front by 6 goals to 4.

Golf

The following are the conditions of a competition to be held during February for a cup presented by the Ladies' Golf Club:

Any number of cards may be taken out at 50 cents each, in either two, three or four-ball matches. Gross scores will be entered on the cards taken out and an allowance of one half of the competitor's handicap will be deducted from his gross eclectic score for the month. The best nett eclectic score of the month to win.

The proceeds of the competition will be presented to Mrs. H. E. Campbell's Bandages Fund.

WAR FUND POOL

This was played from December 18 to January 30. Conditions: Best two cards of 18 holes to count against bogey.

Walter A. Adams	(18)	3	1 4 up
T. S. Forrest	(2)	2	0 2 "
F. O. Reynolds	(12)	0	0 all square
Capt. E.I.M. Barrett	(Scr)	0	-1 1 down
G. F. Browne	(4)	0	-2 2 "
A. S. Hocking	(12)	-1	-1 2 "
R. A. Lawson	(2)	-1	-2 3 "
E. W. Godfrey	(3)	-1	-2 3 "
A. J. Daniels	(15)	-1	-2 3 "
C. Knight	(8)	-1	-3 4 "
C. W. Porter	(7)	-2	-2 4 "
G. Burton Sayer	(9)	-2	-3 5 "
G. Ewart	(18)	-1	-4 5 "
O. Crewe-Read	(6)	-3	-3 6 "

$12 cards were taken out.

The Overseas Aircraft Fund will benefit to the extent of $265.00.

School Sports Chatter

By Domino Junior

After a great deal of consideration, a meeting was at last held to discuss the Sunday Football League. From the outcome of it, it looks as if it will be formed. Another meeting in all probability will be held at the end of the football season, and then all questions that any team would like to put up will be dealt with. For the present a series of friendly matches has been arranged, so the teams will be spared the trouble of having to look for a game on Sundays.

* * *

The fixtures have been approved by the secretaries of the different clubs, and each Sunday commencing February 16, will call for two games at the Hongkew Park. The Customs will stand out, owing to their uncertainty as to being able to raise a team, but being the odd team, the Customs offer to come in as substitutes when needed. The only Sunday on which there will be no fixture will be on March 6, when the teams will be at liberty to meet any others.

* * *

The Equivalents are at present regarded as the strongest team, and are closely followed by the Willows. Great rivalry may be expected to take place in these games. The first named team is almost as strong as St. Xavier's and it is believed that the latter will be seen in action against the Equivalents at no distant date.

* * *

The match scheduled between the Customs and the Hanburians at the Hongkew Park yesterday went all wrong. It appears that in the morning the ground was closed, but on telephoning to Mr. McGregor, the Customs were granted permission to play as a special favor. The Hanburians were notified, but it was too late for them to assemble. The Customs turned out to a man, whilst Hanbury was represented by a lone individual. Of course the game was called, but the question as to who collars the two points will be brought up for decision at the next meeting of the League Committee.

* * *

There ought to have been a game today between the Customs and the Jewish R. C., but this weather probably will prevent it being played.

* * *

It is expected that some day in the near future, an eleven composed of the Public School Old Boys will play the Rest of Shanghai. The eleven will include such stars as H. B. Olderdessen, T. Wigton, T. W. R. Wilson, D. Campbell, E. J. Brown, W. Gande, J. B. Kats, and a host of other first leaguers who ought to make things hot for the others. Quite a good idea!

Sunday League

At a meeting held at the Customs Club on Thursday night, members and representatives of the Customs, Jewish, Willows, Equivalents, and Hotspurs clubs met to discuss the possibility of forming a Sunday Football League. The Customs, unfortunately, decided not to join in, as they figured there were too many difficulties to be surmounted such as leave refused or cancelled. The Customs however approved the idea of forming a League, and will try to enter next season.

In the meantime it was decided that till the end of the season there will be a friendly league, and Mr. Roe, the Customs' Secretary kindly arranged some fixtures, with the approval of all present. Various questions were discussed including that of referees, and one concerning another playing field to be marked out at the Hongkew Park.

It was thought advisable to meet again at some early date, and that all these questions should be brought up at that meeting. Mr. R. Komaroff took the chair. At the conclusion a vote of thanks to the Customs was passed for the use of the hall.

Billiards

A sensational billiards match was played at the Municipal Club Friday night between Mr. E. J. Brown, representing that club, and Mr. H. S. Smyth representing the Powhattan Club. The score was 250 to 83 in favor of Brown. The Municipal Club was 86 points behind its rival before the game and everyone expected that Smyth would win. Brown happened to be in perfect form and Smyth wasn't. The game required less than 45 minutes.

Mail Notices

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. Feb. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Matsuyama M. Feb. 8

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. Feb. 7
Per C.M. s.s. China.....Feb. 15
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Feb. 18
Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle..Feb. 18

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Sardinia Feb. 7
Per P. and O. s.s. Mongaru Feb. 10
Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon Feb. 16
Per P. and O. s.s. Namur Feb. 16

The French mail of January 9 is due at Hongkong today and here on February 10. Left Port Said on January 14, per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

Mr. I. Ezra and Mr. J.I. Ezra Carry Off the Paper Hunts

Former on Perhaps and Latter on The Tipster Successful; One Event in Dust; Other in Mud

By Johnnie Walker

The New Year's Hunt was advertised for the corner of Hungjao and Warren Roads and was laid by those two mettlesome, long distance foxes, Messrs. Ruby Ellis and Martin Little assisted by Mr. Heard; winner of the previous hunt.

Weather was overcast and threatening rain, which fortunately held off during a very long run. A big and joyous field turned out and was sent away promptly on time by the Master. The course lay parallel to the Artery Creek, which was crossed by a platform, and then over two gaps which could easily have been left out for nobody jumped them, over the rut and furrow to Sakadong where the whole field bought a long check in the direction of Hungjao but had to return to Sakadong Platform.

From here another long stretch of rut and furrow, over one decent jump and through an osier mud hole which some called "osier mud hole," to Rubicon Creek. Full tap was on and many men here got wet seats. Then away over the distressingly soft, powdery high ground along Siccawei Creek, taking en route those horrid places, Faith, Hope and Charity. At Charity, a prominent member of the consular service, riding his maiden hunt, took his maiden toss.

Hard Words for Foxes

More powdery going, of which everybody got heartily tired and cussed the foxes, over The Twins to Mrs. Soyka's and through the wade which was the turning point.

Up to here the pace had been that of a funeral march, but now things began to get lively and after a check a good speed was maintained the whole length of Miss Johnstone's Line where the trail plunged into Rubicon Creek again, entailing more wet legs and seats and giving unbounded joy to the native population. A well-laid check across the road deprived the leaders of their advantage and the whole hunt went pell mell down the road together in a cloud of dust, swinging left into the country toward Dallas's Grave which was not taken, the scent lying through the wade at Family Tree Village.

After this it was whips out, sit down and ride away over the flats to Westward Ho. At this point Chinese had very carefully picked up the paper and laid it the whole length of the line to the left. Away went the leaders, full speed amidst a roar of Chinese laughter which redoubled when one bold thruster in pink shot headfirst into the last big jump emerging with his silk hat like a battered old stove pipe.

Although off paper, the leaders, knowing the route, carried as far as Drop-and-Crawl platform where it was found they were running alone, the rest of the hunt streaming away to the right in the distance toward Suez.

It looked any odds, this section was down and out and some of them simply gave up. Others, riding hard, strangely enough caught the rest of the hunt which had thrown its head up at a check on Schulze Line. The question now arose:

Puzzle to Locate Finish

"Where the deuce is the finish?"

It should have been Suez, it might have been at Pons, but there were no flags in sight anywhere and some said that the foxes had gone home to the Race Club for a drink. Paper was eventually found on Tall Tree Creek line and another desperate finish was ridden down Bee Line—but still no flags. There was a great mix-up at the bottom of the line. Some waded Artery Creek, some went over the Bridge, some through the village, but eventually the whole crowd came together on the other side of the Warren Road still seeking an answer to the conundrum, "Where are the flags?"

Paper was still there and one or two ventured the opinion that the finish was on The Bund. But after a small cast round, a straight line was hit over Here and There, Plum Tree Platform and—at last. The flags at One Wide River!

The finishing jump here is a big dry cut and an immense crowd derived much pleasure in seeing several gentlemen go to earth, whilst the Secretary of the Council caused roars of laughter by repeatedly refusing.

Measured on the map, the run worked out to 15 miles, and with checks perhaps totaled 17 miles—rather too long a distance when hunts are to be held on the Saturday and the Monday. The card:

1. Mr. I. Ezra on Perhaps.
2. Mr. E. S. B. Rowe on Bornite.
3. Mr. T. G. Drakeford on Niblick.
4. Mr. J. Johnstone on Robgill.
5. Mr. N. L. Sparke (H. W.) on Rubicon.
6. Mr. J. I. Ezra on Farthing Damages.

Yesterday's Hunt

The winners of the New Year hunt, the No. 1 Heavenly Twin and the

Luminous Spark, were responsible for a very enjoyable run over the French country yesterday. Much rain had fallen overnight which promised heavy going. This proved to be the case, but absence of dust certainly offset the other disadvantage. A small, aristocratic field was sent away down Sprinkfield, the first out jump of which was responsible for a fair amount of refusals.

The hunt got away very well strung out, Mr. Little on Henwick cutting out the pace, some said rather against his will, the field following at an easy trot or canter, swinging round the lagoon at the bottom of Springfield. Across the road two good jumps were negotiated on the high ground, a platform, and then that topping jump, Tiefenbacher's Misery, over the Via Media Flats and the Mulberry Jump to the platform followed by that nice little water jump, The Serpentine, and then swinging lefthanded to Jim's Joys platform.

After taking the little series of jumps to the right, which gave Jim such joy (why it is hard to say), the trail led straight into an unknown country interspersed with bunds and gripe, but no jumps of consequence; running on through the Only Way, ending with green paper at the Five Arch Bridge. The leaders had a very long rest here till the remainder of the field came up, for nobody except two or three seemed in any hurry. Then followed a deep wade in which the Chinese had planted bamboos, through a village by Gollywog's Bath and on over very soft going to Sand Fly Bridge, crossing Pagoda Creek.

Up to here the pace had been of a flippity-floppity, go-as-you-please order. But when the word to go was given, a surprising change came over the field every mother's son of which, smelling the finish, sat down to ride. Round the Paint Brush Wade, swinging left over the Hole Jump, which was succeeded by two or three other quite good jumps, a cracking pace was set toward Babbacombe Ford which was crossed at speed that caused several tidal waves.

Villagers Lay Check

At the far end of the village, the leaders turned to the left on a short check laid by the villagers but quickly threw up their heads, too late however to regain their lost advantage. For the No. 2 Heavenly Twin was on the right trail like a sleuth, gaining a clean hundred yards advantage which he never lost. Across the low ground onto a high patch followed by an awkward hollow the paper led to a big well-known water jump. Then from high to low ground, high ground again, then the famous Zig Zag jump.

The ponies took this in fine style being well warmed up with their noses toward home. Shortly after this the flags hove in sight at a jump which used to be called Pearce's Water Jump but which is now known as World Without End, probably because many gallant riders have said "Amen" as they disappeared under the water. The present was no exception for two or three ponies got in and couldn't get out, thus adding considerably to the amenities of the Chinese New Year festivities.

The trail that was laid suited the day's conditions. For on a wet, heavy-going course too many big jumps are apt to be too much of a tax on both riders and ponies. This run on the whole was voted a very enjoyable one.

The card follows:

1. Mr. J. I. Ezra on The Tipster.
2. Mr. E. S. B. Rowe on Mameluke.
3. Mr. Th. Moon on Marengo.
4. Mr. G. Grayrigge on Ivanhoe.
5. Mr. M. O. Springfield on Monlaive
6. Mr. D.Fleming on Magic.

Football

St. Xavier's vs. S. F. C. Reserves

This match was the only league fixture which was played during the China New Year holidays as owing to the rain the other matches which were fixed for Saturday were all postponed. With no other footer fixture on Thursday, there was a goodly crowd and the match was well-contested; it was the first time this season that the French School team looked like losing. The Club for once had a full team out, but it could only be called a scratch eleven. St. Xavier's played their usual team.

The Club had the wind in the first half and were consequently very prominent. Wanostrocht who was playing center forward for them used his weight, and kept well on to the school backs; this put them completely off their game and the Club had many chances which were not taken advantage of. Olivieros, the school's crack defender, had an off day and miskicked constantly; this was simply due to the fact that the Club forwards kept worrying him and some of the other second leaguers might take a lesson from this. Elliot was the only school player playing a really sound defensive game in this half. The school forwards showed some very good play at times but they were also put off their game with solid shoulder work.

The first goal went to the Club and came from Graham who scored with a fine shot from the wing. The school then put on full pressure but never looked like scoring as their shooting was so weak. Wanostrocht was still playing a very useful game and Olivieros found out time and again, that he is not the heaviest player in Shanghai; Ward and Walter ,the Club's backs had been playing a very fine game but they were at last beaten and Berthel the goalie was surrounded by the school forwards. From the resulting scrimmage the ball eventually rolled into the net; Gioulis being the last to touch it gets the credit of the goal but it could not be called a shot. There was no more scoring and half-time arrived with the score one all.

The second half consisted of a constant attack from St. Xavier's, Wanostrocht was crocked and went into goal and immediately the Club forwards were finished as they did not play up enough and the school defence had clear kicks all the while. Ward was playing a very good game at right back and was very conspicuous with clever headwork. The school forwards hemmed the club in, but poor shooting again spoiled every movement. Oliveros and England were brought up to assist in the bombardment but the deciding goal came from Aguiar who scored with a hard drive. Agassiz who started at half for the Club, played forward in this half and made some good runs but his resulting shots went nearer the corner flag than the goal; his brilliant stockings, which delighted the spectators, probably handicapped him a little. The school kept up the pressure and were able to do everything but score, the result being:—

St. Xavier's 2
S. F. C. Res. 1

The match was quite a good one and though the Club played a heavy game, they were quite fair and relied principally on straightforward shoulder charges. The School still have an unbeaten record, but nearly lost it in this contest, and would do well to learn a little more about shooting as matches cannot be won without goals. Mr. Clifford had charge of the game and it was a pleasure to watch a referee who was quite sound on the off-side question.

Beaconsfield Beats Triumph; Good Finish

(Continued from Page 1)

accumulative. Entrance $5. 1 mile.

lbs.
Mr. Henry Morriss' Bay, Beaconsfield, Mr. R. F. Stewart, ... 158—1
Mr. Z. L's Grey, Triumph, Mr. J. Liou ..... 152—2
Mr. Perchang's Ches, Baptism, Mr. H. F. Hu ..... 158—3
Also ran: Dumfries (Alves); Nabocklish (Vida); Swanee (Heard); Formosa (T. U. Yih); Bonnie Boy (Hill); Moana (T. L. Hu); Borealis (Rowe); Automaton (I. Ezra); Grinton (Brand); The Raider (Moller).
¾ lengths; many lengths. Time 2.05 2-5.
Pari-mutuel.—For win $8.10—Places 1st $5.80; 2nd $4.70; 3rd $35.30.
Cash Sweep.—1st ticket No. 4; 2nd 177; 3rd 291.

6.—The Kiangwan Trial Plate.—Value $300. 2nd Pony $100. 3rd $50, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies being bona-fide Griffins of this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners 7 lbs. extra. Entrance $5. 1¼ miles.

lbs.
Mr. Henry Morriss' Ches. Starfield, Mr. R. F. Stewart 155—1
Mr. Tweedle's Dun, Tweedledum, Mr. J. Johnstone .... 152—2
Mr. Day's Grey, Northland, Mr. C. R. Burkill ..... 155—3
Also ran: Foremart (H. F. Hu); Galloway (Liou); Mechanism (Vida); Taishyo (Moller).
2 lengths; 2 lengths. Time 2.52.
Pari-mutuel.—For win, $37.90—Places, 1st $9.00; 2nd $7.20; 3rd $7.20.
Cash Sweep.—1st ticket No. 95; 2nd 254; 3rd 283.

6.—The Maiden Steeplechase.—Value $200. 2nd Pony $75. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies that have never won a steeplechase. Weight 155 lbs. Entrance $5. 2 miles.

lbs.
Mr. Ezra's Grey, Rosewood, Mr. J. Johnstone ..... 155—1
Mr. Lamerton's Grey, Annan, Mr. E. S. B. Rowe ..... 155—2
Toog, and Speelman's Bay, Sungari, Mr. A. J. P. Heard 155—3
Also ran: The Fly Bird (Hickling); Clonmel (Brand); Kingswood (Whitmore); England (Burkill).
One length; many lengths.
Pari-mutuel.—For win, $7.60—Places, 1st $5.50; 2nd $6.80; 3rd $9.70.
Cash Sweep.—1st ticket No. 268; 2nd 127; 3rd 44.

7.—The Kiangwan Pou Ma Ting Cup.—Value $250. 2nd Pony $75. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies being bona-fide Griffins of this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners 7 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have not won more than 2 flat races allowed 5 lbs. Entrance $5. 1 mile.

lbs.
Mr. Cloud's White, Railway, Mr. J. Liou ..... 155—1
Mr. Day's Grey, Westland, Mr. C. R. Burkill..... 153—2
Cire and Meguro's Grey, Fuji Mr. E. N. Moller, ... 155—3
Also ran: Monarchism (H. F. Hu); Riff-raff (C. T. Chu); Expectation (Johnstone).
¾ length; 1½ lengths. Time 2.15 4-5.
Pari-mutuel.—For win, $19.40—Places, 1st $6.80; 2nd $5.50; 3rd $7.70.
Cash Sweep.—1st ticket No. 142; 2nd 276; 3rd 138.

8.—The Yangtsze Stakes.—Value $250. 2nd Pony $75. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins of this Meeting allowed 7 lbs. and Ponies that have been through at least two hunts during the season 1915-1916 allowed 5 lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entrance $5. 1½ miles.

lbs.
Mr. G. D. Coutts' Dun, The Trader, Mr. J. A. Brand, . 158—1
Mr. Blix's Grey, Ridey Boy, Mr. C. R. Burkill ..... 158—2
Mr. Henry Morris' Dun Cornfield, Mr. R. F. Stewart... 158—3
Also ran: Netherland (Schoch); Battle Dawn (Hickling); Haj (Hayes); Shaugraun (Liou); The Capercailzie (Hill); No Race (S. P. Ma); Heroism (Vida); Hey Presto, late Ye Prestidigitator (Heard); Moniaive (C. T. Chu); Evergreen (T. L. Hu); Dawn (Rowe); The Giddy Bird (T. U. Yih); Perturbation (H. F. Hu); Volcano (I. Ezra), Kachidaki (Moller).
4 lengths; 1¼ lengths. Time 3.26 2-5.
Pari-mutuel.—For win, $44.60—Places 1st $15.50; 2nd $31.90; 3rd $7.30.
Cash sweep.—1st ticket No. 206; 2nd 300; 3rd 143.

Yesterday's Meeting

1.—The Kalgan Plate.—Value $200. 2nd Pony $75. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For Sub-Griffins "M". Weight for inches as per scale. Winners 7 lbs. extra. Entrance $5. 1 mile.

lbs.
Mr. Henry Morriss' bay Bedfield, Mr. R. F. Stewart... 155—1
Mr. Perchang's bay Mohammedanism, Mr. F. R. Vida.. 165—2
Messrs. Cire and Meguro's roan Yedo, Mr. J. Liou... 155—3
Also ran:—The Only Way (H. F. Hu).
¾ length; many lengths. Time 2.16 1-5.
Pari-mutuel.—For win, $11.50—Places 1st $5.30; 2nd $5.20.
Cash sweep.—1st ticket No. 217; 2nd 197; 3rd 247.

2.—The Jockeys Challenge Cup.—A Cup presented by General Chang Chao-tsen. 2nd Pony $50. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. To be won by the same Jockey twice in succession or three times in all. For owners being Members of the International Recreation Club only. Entrance $10. 1¼ miles.

lbs.
Mr. Henry Morriss' bay Beaconsfield, Mr. R. F. Stewart ..... 158—1
Mr. W. S. Wei's white Evergreen, Mr. T. L. Hu..... 165—2
Mr. Kasing's ches Loofield, Mr. J. Liou..... 152—3
Also ran:—Nulli Secundus (Hickling); Milkway (T. U. Yih); Riff-raff (C. T. Chu); Automaton (Heard); Weyfield (H. F. Hu).
Many lengths; a neck. Time 2.50 3-5.
Pari-mutuel.—For win, $6.10—Places, 1st $5.40; 2nd $16.40; 3rd $7.10.
Cash sweep.—1st ticket No. 218; 2nd 182; 3rd 100.

3.—The Kiangwan Derby.—Value $1,500. 2nd Pony $300. 3rd Pony $150, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies being bona-fide Griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance $10. 1½ miles.

lbs.
Mr. Foh Sing's black Black Diamond, Mr. J. Johnstone 164—1
Mr. Perchang's grey Magnetism, Mr. Vida ..... 152—2
Mr. Day's brown Eastland, Mr. Burkill ..... 158—3
Also ran:—Railway (Liou); Mechanism (H. F. Hu); Tweedledum (C. T. Chu); Carlton (T. L. Hu); Anticipation (Stewart); Fuji (Moller).
½ length; many; 3.28 4-5.
Pari-mutuel.—For win $9.50—Places, 1st $5.50; 2nd $7.70; 3rd $6.10.
Cash sweep.—1st ticket No. 80; 2nd 31; 3rd 27.

4.—The Kiangwan Stakes.—Value $500. 2nd Pony $200. 3rd Pony $100, if 5 or more starters. Forced entry for all China Ponies entered at this meeting. Optional for steeplechase Ponies and Sub-Griffins. Weight for inches as per scale. Non-winnngrs and Griffins of this meeting allowed 7 lbs. Entrance $5. 1¼ miles.

lbs.
Mr. Henry Morriss' dun Cornfield, Mr. R. F. Stewart ..... 158—1
Mr. Blix's grey Ridey Boy, Mr. C. R. Burkill..... 158—2
Mr. G. D. Coutts' dun The Trader, Mr. J. A. Brand.. 158—3
Also ran:—Dumfries (de Souza); Shaugraun (Vida); Sir Nigel (Heard); The Knight (Liou); Baptism (H. F. Hu); Realization, late House Boy (C. T. Chu); Britannic (Hill); Dawn (Liou); The Giddy Bird (S. P. Ma); Volcano (Yih).
Many lengths; many. Time 3.26 3-5.
Pari-mutuel.—For win $13.90—Places, 1st $6.60; 2nd $6.40; 3rd $6.30.
Cash sweep.—1st ticket 346, 2nd 112; 3rd 141.

5.—The Kiangwan Scurry Stakes.—Value $300. 2nd Pony $75. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies being bona-fide Griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race 7 lbs. extra, and of two or more races 10 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have not won more than 2 flat races allowed 5 lbs. Entrance $5. 7 furlongs.

lbs.
Mr. Tweedle's dun Tweedledum, Mr. F. R. Vida..... 152—1
Mr. Day's grey Westland, Mr. C. R. Burkill..... 158—2
Also ran:—How Much (Hill); Galloway (T. L. Hu); Monarchism (H. F. Hu); Bonbon (de Souza); Professor (S. P. Ma).
One length; half. Time 1.58 4-5.
Cash sweep.—1st ticket 167; 2nd 330; 3rd 254.

6.—The Kiangwan Grand National Steeplechase.—Value $400. 2nd Pony $100. 3rd Pony $50, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of a Grand National 5 lbs. extra. Non-winners of a Steeplechase allowed 5 lbs. Entrance $5. 3 miles.

lbs.
Mr. John Johnstone's ches Peter, Mr. J. Johnstone.. 163—1
Mr. Shanghai's bl. Cossack, Mr. J. A. Brand..... 161—2
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's bay Sungari, Mr. A. J. P. Heard ..... 159—3
Also ran:—Ye Illusionist (Hayes); Springbok (Burkill).
Three lengths; three.
Pari-mutuel.—For win $8.50—Places, 1st $6.70; 2nd $9.90.
Cash sweep.—1st ticket 58; 2nd 28; 3rd 80.

7.—The Kiangwan Flyaway Plate.—Value $250. 2nd Pony $75. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting of one race, 7 lbs. extra and of 2 or more races 10 lbs. extra. Griffins of this meeting and non-winners allowed 7 lbs. Jockeys who have not won more than 2 flat races allowed 5 lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entrance $5. 7 furlongs.

lbs.
Mr. Z. L's grey Triumph, Mr. J. Liou ..... 152—1
Mr. Henry Morriss' dun Homefield, Mr. R. F. Stewart ..... 158—2
Mr. Yangtsze's dun Cardington, Mr. T. L. Hu..... 153—3
Also ran:—Arctic (de Sousa); Auld Reekie (Johnstone); Swanee (Heard); Formosa (S. P. Ma); Treff (Hill); Liberty Dahlia (Burkill); The Raider (H. F. Hu).
Three lengths; twit. Time 1.54 4-5.
Pari-mutuel.—For win $7.60—Places, 1st $5.20; 2nd $3.50; 3rd $11.70.
Cash sweep.—1st ticket 149; 2nd 119; 3rd 260.

8.—The Volunteer Cup.—Presented by the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. To be won by the same owner or owners twice in succession or three times in all. For China Ponies being bona-fide Griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Chinese Gentlemen Jockeys allowed 5 lbs. Winner to receive $200. 2nd Pony $75. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. Until the Cup is won outright when the winner shall receive $100 and balance of the stakes be divided between owners of the ponies placed second and third in the proportion of 75% and 25%. Entrance $5. 1¼ miles.

lbs.
Mr. Perchang's grey Magnetism, Mr. H. F. Hu..... 152—1
Mr. Day's grey Northland, Mr. C. R. Burkill..... 155—2
Mr. Cloud's white Railway, Mr. T. L. Hu ..... 155—3
Also ran:—Foreman (Heard); Throwaway (Liou); Tweedledee (C. T. Chu); Taishyo (Moller).
Many lengths; three. Time 2.56 4-5.
Pari-mutuel.—For win $12.60.
Cash sweep.—1st ticket 312; 2nd 276; 3rd 85.

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